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A Repeal Of Martial Rule Seen In Poland

WARSAW — Poland's military council decided Monday to lift martial law, government reports indicated.

The Military Council of National Salvation, which has been the supreme authority for 19 months, "took appropriate decisions" at its meeting Monday, the official press agency PAF said.

The press agency said the 21-member council had heard a recent series of state-sanctioned appeals for "the normalization of social and political life in the country."

Similar language in official announcements last week confirmed that the Communist Party's Politburo and Central Committee backed the decision to end military rule.

Referring to the earlier reports of support for the lifting of martial law, the military council said Monday that such moves "met the present needs" of the country, PAF said.

However, critics of the regime, including Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, have accused the military regime of preparing restrictions even harsher than those of martial law.

Parliamentary sources said a long list of regulations, most of which would remain in effect at least through 1985, represented the most powerful arsenal of weapons to crush dissent and protest ever amassed by Poland's Communist authorities.

The sources said the proposed new law, a collection of amendments to the penal code and regulations on the operation of industrial plants and schools, effectively would rule out legal opposition activities in Poland, including the revival of Solidarity.

There was no word on what specific action the military council took at its meeting Monday. The military council presumably would need to disband itself in order to restore civilian rule.

The Polish authorities were unwilling to say on the record that a decision had been made to lift martial law on Friday, the national holiday of the socialist state. But they said privately that the move was a certainty.

The government's chief spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said last week that a council meeting would be a prerequisite to lifting martial law.

The official report of the military council's meeting said only that the military council had heard a series of appeals for "the normalization of social and political life in the country."

In a telephone interview, Mr. Walesa criticized the government's preparations for lifting martial law, saying the regime was laying the legal groundwork for future restrictions just as harsh as those in effect since December 1981.

"If I were to choose between the new regulations and martial law I would take martial law," Mr. Walesa said from his home in Gdansk.

About 3,000 workers chanting "Solidarity! Solidarity!" greeted Mr. Walesa when he arrived for work Monday at the Lenin shipyard after taking an unauthorized two-week vacation, witnesses said.

The Solidarity leader, now a shipyard electrician, met with personnel department officials on a dispute over his vacation and won permission to stay off for the rest of the month.

But they said he would receive a written reprimand for leaving work two weeks ago without permission.

Mr. Walesa said a secret bill being prepared for passage this week before the expected lifting of martial law would effectively block his attempts to continue managing Solidarity's affairs.

If the new law is passed as expected, Mr. Walesa said, "I will have a minimal chance to operate."

The legal framework for the transitional period following martial law is to be enacted by parliament at a special session Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. Walesa, reflecting on the proposed new law, said: "I can only say I hope that society will not allow this to be imposed on itself. I hope that the people will remember August because this seems to be the authorities' plan: to make everyone forget."

Mr. Walesa's reference was to the strikes in August 1980 and the concessions won by Solidarity then.

Report on Loan Talks. Negotiations last week between Western and Polish bankers on debt rescheduling were difficult, but positions became closer, said Zbigniew Karz, a director at the Polish Finance Ministry, Reuters reported.

Mr. Karz, who took part in the talks, said in a television interview that "there was a basic narrowing of positions" and that "we became much closer." But he said there must be concessions by both sides.

In Zurich, banking sources said a response from the Polish government to the latest offer from Western creditor banks was expected no later than Aug. 8.



At their meeting in Cancun, Mexico, from left, President Campins of Venezuela, President Miguel de la Madrid of Belisario Betancur of Colombia, President Luis Herrera Mexico and President Ricardo de la Esparilla of Panama.

PLO Renegade Emerges to Assail 'Traitor' Arafat

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Abu Nidal, the renegade Palestinian who has spent a decade fighting a secret war of terrorism against the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, has emerged from the underground to make common cause with anti-Arafat rebels challenging the PLO leader's authority.

Apparently buoyed by the militants' defiance of the PLO leader and presumably encouraged by his Syrian government sponsors, Abu Nidal and his followers have openly attacked Mr. Arafat as a traitor. The group, which brags of having executed other Palestinians, has hinted that Mr. Arafat may soon be condemned by the Palestinian people to a life in prison.

So confident has Abu Nidal become as a result of the mutiny that, for the first time since he was expelled from Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah organization in 1973 and went underground, he has eased the secretiveness of his own rival organization, called the Fatah Revolutionary Command.

Abu Nidal, whose real name is Sabri Banna, has set up an information office for his organization on a quiet side street near the diplomatic quarter of Damascus.

From there his followers — who until now largely had reputations as trained assassins — have begun to propagandize for their movement, to seek recruits openly among young Palestinians in the city's overflowing refugee camps, and even to meet with foreign journalists who stumble across their path.

Abu Nidal's message that Mr. Arafat is a traitor to the Palestinian cause because of his moderation has not changed since he was drummed out of Fatah by Mr. Arafat — and later condemned to death in absentia — for refusing to bow to the organization's policies of abandoning terrorism as a prelude to exploring diplomatic solutions to the Palestinian issue.

What is new is that after a decade of waging a war of assassination against Arafat supporters, variously with the backing of the Iraqi and Syrian governments, Abu Nidal feels that Mr. Arafat is in deep enough trouble among his followers that he now can openly proclaim his

message from fixed offices in Damascus without fear of retribution from Mr. Arafat's supporters.

More important, the anti-Arafat mutiny led by Abu Musa in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley has made Abu Nidal's vendetta seem less heretical among Palestinians than in the past.

That Abu Nidal's public operation is still tentative is clear from the heavy steel shutters that cover the street-side windows of his information office, the video monitors that look up and down the street, the double steel doors, the peepholes and the automatic cameras that scrutinize each visitor.

Inside the Fatah Revolutionary Command offices, the organization's political line is clearly exposed by the grim photographs of the movement's latest martyrs — five young men executed on Mr. Arafat's orders in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley in May because they allegedly had plotted to kill two of his most trusted deputies, Salah Khalaf and Khalil al-Wazir.

It can be seen from a sick Abu-Arafat poster on the walls that Abu Nidal's group has become more sophisticated in presenting its line. The

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4 Latin Leaders Appeal To Reagan and Castro to Aid in Defusing Violence

The Associated Press

CANCUN, Mexico — Four Latin American presidents have issued an urgent appeal to President Ronald Reagan of the United States and President Fidel Castro of Cuba for help in averting the spread of war in Central America.

In a statement issued Sunday after a one-day meeting, the presidents of the nations of the so-called Contadora group proposed the immediate demilitarization of Central America, an end to arms smuggling and foreign intervention and a ban on the establishment of foreign bases.

Their concern was focused on the growing conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras, in which both Cuba and the United States are involved.

The statement to Mr. Reagan and Mr. Castro was signed by Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, Belisario Betancur of Colombia, Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela and Ricardo de la Esparilla of Panama. They have been trying to defuse the violence in Central America since January, when their representatives first met on the Panamanian island of Contadora and formed the association.

The conflicts in Central America confront the international community with a choice of supporting and strengthening the path to political understanding... or passively accepting factors that could lead to armed confrontations of greater danger," the statement said.

The Contadora presidents indirectly blamed the United States and Cuba for the tension that has developed in the region.

The statement also proposed demilitarized zones along Nicaragua's borders with Honduras and Costa Rica. Attacks by Nicaraguan rebels based in those two neighboring nations have intensified in an effort to overthrow Nicaragua's leftist junta.

Honduras and Nicaragua have

been massing troops along their common border, where the Nicaraguan exiles are based. Other exiles, mostly disenchanted Sandinistas, are based in Costa Rica and have been mounting attacks against the Nicaraguan government from the south.

The statement proposed a ban on the use by one nation "of the territory of another to mount acts of aggression against a third state."

This seemed to refer to the help that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has been providing the Honduras-based rebels and to the establishment of a U.S. Army base in Honduras to train 2,400 Salvadoran soldiers in counterinsurgency tactics over the next six months.

The condemnation of arms smuggling apparently referred to accusations that the Sandinistas

have been secretly supplying weapons to leftist insurgents seeking power in El Salvador.

The statement proposed the withdrawal of all foreign military advisers from the region. The United States has had a contingent of 55 U.S. noncombat advisers stationed in El Salvador for the past two years.

Cuba is believed to have about 2,000 advisers in Nicaragua helping train the Sandinist army. It is the biggest army in Central America and is equipped with Soviet weapons, including tanks.

Mexico and Venezuela, meanwhile, agreed Sunday to extend for a fourth year an aid program to sell oil cheaply to Central American and Caribbean countries.

The pact raises the amount of oil sold by the two countries from 151,000 to 160,000 barrels a day, but it reduces the amount sold on credit from 30 percent to 20 percent and raises interest rates from 4 percent to 8 percent annually.

Reagan Names Kissinger To Latin America Panel

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

HOLLYWOOD, Florida — President Ronald Reagan on Monday named a bipartisan commission, headed by Henry A. Kissinger, to study the "underlying problems" of Central America.

In an address to the International Longshoremen's Association convention here, the president praised the rebel forces trying to overthrow the leftist government of Nicaragua. He left no doubt that he considers the underlying problem of the region to be Soviet-sponsored, Cuban-backed communism.

"There is a war in Central America that is being fueled by the Soviets and the Cubans," Mr. Reagan said. "They are arming, training, supplying and encouraging a war to subvert another nation to communism. That nation is El Salvador. The Soviets and the Cubans are operating from a base called Nicaragua."

Mr. Reagan's strong rhetoric, which reflects an increasingly open and intensified level of U.S. support for these guerrillas, received a cool reception from a union noted for its anti-communism. Except when their union or its president, Teddy Gleason, was mentioned, the union delegates applauded only once, and mildly, during his speech.

They were silent when the president mentioned the name of Mr. Kissinger, whom Mr. Reagan described as "virtually a legend" in the field of diplomatic negotiation.

According to administration officials, Mr. Reagan telephoned Mr. Kissinger about 6 P.M. Sunday to offer him the chairmanship of the commission, which will have a broad mandate to make recommendations on U.S. policy in Central America.

The president did not mention the other members who will serve on the bipartisan body. However, administration officials here said that the group will include the AFL-CIO president, Lane Kirkland, and a former Democratic national chairman, Robert S. Strauss.

The nine-member commission will be instructed to report to the president by Dec. 1 after studying what one official called "the nature of U.S. interests in Central America and the threats now posed to those interests."

"They will be asked to give ad-



Henry Kissinger

vice to the president on a long-term U.S. policy that will respond to the challenges of social, economic and democratic development in the region and to threats to instability and security," the official said.

The administration hopes the creation of the commission, which has been advocated by congressmen of both parties, will help to persuade additional military aid funds from Congress to support the government of El Salvador in its battle against leftist insurgents.

Administration officials said last week they believed it would be difficult for Congress to refuse the requested funds for El Salvador at least as an interim measure while the commission was making its study.

Mr. Reagan said in his speech Monday that, while the commission is studying the problems of Central America, "We must not allow totalitarian communism to win by default."

Mr. Reagan made it clear that his administration is backing not only El Salvador but the guerrillas in Nicaragua who are trying to overthrow the Sandinist government.

"Nicaragua is today a nation abusing its own people and its neighbors," Mr. Reagan said. "The guerrilla bands fighting in Nicaragua are trying to restore the true revolution and keep the promises made to the OAS [Organization of American States]. Isn't it time that all of us in the Americas worked together to hold Nicaragua accountable for the promises made and broken four years ago?"

Paris Seizes Explosives, Detains 51 Armenians

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

PARIS — French police detained 51 suspected Armenian activists Monday and confiscated weapons and explosives following a terrorist bombing at Orly Airport that left six dead and 56 injured.

A French Interior Ministry spokesman said the Armenians were detained because they could have information about the Secret Armenian Army for the Liberation of Armenia, known as ASALA, the organization that claimed responsibility for Friday's explosion at the Turkish Airlines counter and several other terrorist acts in Europe and North America.

[Rail traffic near Limoges was stopped for 90 minutes on the main Paris-Toulouse line Monday afternoon after a telephone caller to the state-run railroad said an overpass would be blown up. The Associated Press reported. The caller claimed to represent ASALA.]

[Officials stopped two trains in the area, but after the overpass was searched by police, traffic was allowed to continue.]

The bombing, and the subsequent police crackdown against members of the Armenian community, have focused attention here on one of the most intractable of Middle East problems, ASALA, the most extreme of many Armenian nationalist groups, was found-

ed in 1975 to avenge the massacre of about 1.5 million Armenians in Turkey during World War I.

Over the past eight years, at least 20 Turkish diplomats and their dependents have been killed by the group in several countries. The attack on Orly Airport was seen in Paris as a sign that the secretive organization has shifted to a more indiscriminate brand of terrorism in view of the increased protection for Turkish embassies and consulates in Paris and other cities.

The Orly Airport massacre was promptly condemned by leading Armenian émigré organizations. Henry Papazian, a spokesman for the rightist Tashnak Party, described the bombing as an "act of blind terrorism" and repeated claims that the ASALA had become "an instrument of the Soviet Union" from its base in Syria.

Mr. Papazian said at a press conference in Paris that he had information disproving claims by ASALA that its leader, Hagop Hagopian, was killed during the Israeli bombardment of Beirut in July 1982. He said that Mr. Hagopian had simply changed his name to Mhram Mhramian.

The independent French leftist newspaper Liberation also claimed Monday that Mr. Hagopian is alive and visited Paris in April of this year. According to the report,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



BACK IN RUNNING — Four Lippizaner horses drew a carriage last weekend for the first recent visitors to the Lippizaner stud farm in Fieber, Austria. The farm was closed in March after a virus, equine rhinopneumonitis, killed 8 mares and 31 foals.

Former U.S. General, in Trial, Threatens to Reveal Secrets

Embezzlement Charge Is Linked to Fund for Clandestine Intelligence Operations in Europe, Southeast Asia

By Mary Thomson

Washington Post Service

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida — As a high-ranking NATO officer in the 1970s, Major General Richard B. Collins had access to the alliance's war plans and other military and intelligence secrets.

Now he says he will expose some of those secrets to defend himself against charges that he embezzled \$19,000 and misused \$445,000 from an air force fund kept in Swiss bank accounts for clandestine intelligence operations.

In his 25-year air force career, the former combat pilot moved through the ranks to serve as the U.S. supervisor of war planning in Europe and as liaison between Washington and the NATO countries.

When he retired five years ago, General Collins received a 13-gun salute and a formal commendation from his boss, General Alexander M. Haig, then NATO commander and later secretary of state.

This week, Mr. Collins, 53, was scheduled to go on trial in U.S. District Court here.

The former general, who now works as a consultant and real estate developer, has denied the charges and notified the government that in order to defend himself he will have to expose classified U.S. information.

Most of the documents in the Collins trial are still classified. But interviews with Mr. Collins' lawyer,

Stephen Bronis, and information in open court records indicate that in his defense Mr. Collins will detail his handling of a classified air force fund that was kept in numbered Swiss bank accounts to pay for clandestine military and CIA intelligence operations in Europe and Southeast Asia.

Mr. Bronis says he will call not only Mr. Haig and other military figures, but also covert CIA operatives who may have been involved.

Mr. Bronis is also expected to question whether it was legal for the air force to maintain the secret fund, which existed for more than a decade from the mid-1960s until 1978, and to run covert operations without the approval of Congress.

In addition, Mr. Bronis will examine the role in the secret fund played by Lockheed Corp., the aerospace defense contractor.

A.G. Otsea, chairman of Lockheed Aircraft International in Switzerland, has been called by Mr. Bronis as a defense witness. Mr. Otsea is identified in both government and defense court documents as a former manager of the account. An official for Lockheed said that the company would have no comment.

The Justice Department has asked the court to block the introduction of classified material as evidence. But after meeting with Mr. Bronis and government lawyers, Judge James C. Paine ruled that Mr.

Collins may use classified information in his defense. The Justice Department has filed an appeal, which could postpone the trial. But department spokesmen have said that the trial will go forward, even if classified information becomes public.

Mr. Bronis says Mr. Collins first got involved with the fund in 1975 while stationed in Geneva. He said Mr. Collins urged his superiors in 1975 to close the accounts because of questions about their legality.

"But his recommendation was overridden and he was placed in charge of the various accounts."

Because of Swiss neutrality, military accounts are forbidden in Swiss banks. As a result, Mr. Bronis said, previous custodians kept the money in several accounts under their own names.

Mr. Bronis said depositions taken recently in Switzerland indicated that previous custodians frequently moved the funds from account to account as the banks became suspicious of military involvement.

Mr. Bronis said Mr. Collins eventually moved the funds to the Swiss Bank Corp., where he had a personal account. According to Mr. Bronis, Mr. Collins believed that since he had done business with the bank for many years, placing the accounts there would not raise as much suspicion. But it was there that his legal problems began.

Mr. Bronis will not detail the day-to-day operations of the account, which at times reached close to \$1 million, or reveal what path the money took into and out of it.

But he says that air force guidelines required that the fund balance remain above a certain level. To accomplish that, Mr. Collins sometimes put his personal funds into the account temporarily, Mr. Bronis said.

In retrospect, Mr. Bronis says Mr. Collins would probably agree that it was unwise to mingle personal funds with government funds. But Mr. Collins has insisted to his lawyer that he did not profit personally at any time.

Most of the government case against Mr. Collins is secret. The six-count indictment, handed down Jan. 27, charges Mr. Collins with "knowingly and willfully converting to his own use approximately \$445,000" and with embezzling \$19,000.

Mr. Bronis said that he believes the government will try to prove Mr. Collins kept about \$40,000 in interest. He says that in running something as murky as an account for clandestine operations, Mr. Collins could not possibly account for every penny.

He said the questions about Mr. Collins did not surface until 1981, three years after his retirement, even though "the account was audited periodically and given a clean bill of health."

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WEDNESDAY

■ A Kenyan cabinet minister who was ousted maintains his silence. Insights.

Neither Iraq Nor Iran Seems Able to Stage a Winning Push

By Drew Middleton

BAGHDAD — The Iraqi government faces the prospect that its costly war with Iran will drag on with neither side capable of a victorious offensive to end it, according to foreign military attaches here.

Attaches from Western and Asian countries believe that Iraq, which on Sunday celebrated the 15th anniversary of rule by the Ba'ath Socialist Party, would be able to repel any major Iranian assault on the northern, central or southern fronts.

They doubt Iran has the strength in armor, planes or logistics to attack simultaneously on three fronts.

The last Iranian offensive, in May, was on the central front in the Misan province. The Iraqis, who have just under a million men in the army, air force, navy and security forces, broke up the attack with artillery and missiles from behind miles of barbed wire and extensive mine fields.

Foreign military attaches estimate that the Iraqis need at least six weeks to prepare an offensive and that, consequently, they should be almost ready for another major attack.

The attaches reason, however, that the outcome will be the same because of superior Iraqi firepower, formidable field fortifications and lateral roads that

enable the defenders to shift reinforcements rapidly to threatened sectors.

The three fronts — Basra in the south, Misan in the center and Mandali in the north — are quiet except for some desultory shelling, the informants say.

Foreign military officers on duty here are surprised by the failure of Iraq to use its quantitative and qualitative superiority in the air more effectively.

Iraq has received 38 French-built Mirage F-1 fighters and expects delivery of 32 more by the end of the year.

Soviet MiG-23s, MiG-25s and MiG-27s are being delivered to replace some older planes. The Soviet Union, the attaches estimate, provides about 70 percent of Iraq's military equipment.

The most generous estimate is that Iraq has 30 to 40 operational aircraft facing an Iraqi force of more than 300, including 130 to 140 advanced ground-attack planes.

Faulty tactics, inadequate maintenance and the lack of an integrated air battle plan are among the reasons cited for Iraq's failure to benefit from its air superiority.

The foreign military analysts say ground-attack aircraft armed with missiles and guns seldom take advantage of the cluster bombs offered by massed Iranian infantry and tanks. Cluster bombs have recently been

added to the Iraqi Air Force's inventory, but these, too, are not being used on enemy concentrations, the analysts say.

Target selection is reported to be poor and uncoordinated.

The air force is aware of the weaknesses and is asking its chief suppliers, the Russians and the French, as well as the Indians and Pakistanis who have helped train the air force, for advice to improve target selection and attack techniques.

There appears to be no integrated air battle plan. Local commanders are said to work out individual patterns without consulting neighboring commanders.

More recently, Iraqi planes were said to have used two expensive Exocet missiles to sink an 8,000-ton cargo vessel in the Gulf.

France has agreed to lend Iraq five Super Etendard planes armed with air-to-sea Exocet missiles of the type that sank British ships in the Falklands conflict. Iraqi pilots are being trained to fly the planes at a French naval air station near Brest, and it is believed the planes will join the air force by the end of the summer.

Until now, Iraq has fired Exocets from French-made Super Frelon helicopters. France is Iraq's biggest supplier of weapons after the Soviet Union, with sales in the last three years amounting to \$1.4 billion.

Some foreigners doubt the Exocets will be sufficient to turn the tide in the war, which began three years ago on Sept. 22. They do say, however, that the Exocets could take out Kharg Island, the Iranian oil port at the head of the Gulf. But they stress that the attacking planes would face fire from Iranian missiles, including U.S.-made Hawk.

Moreover, a successful attack on Kharg Island, the attaches said, would probably invite a suicide raid by Iranian planes on Iraqi oil installations.

The Iraqis, an attaché noted, have become increasingly preoccupied with the problems of air defense.

Maintenance and spare-parts management remain constant problems for the air force and, to a certain extent, for the army, the attaches said. Middle-management problems are also said to plague the army, which has grown from a force of 10 divisions at the start of the war to 18 divisions with a strength of about 8,000 each.

However, improved arms, largely of Soviet manufacture, have bolstered the army, especially its armored divisions.

The army helicopter force shows the greatest improvement in the services, the attaches said. It is receiving new aircraft, including U.S.-made Bell, which are unarmed. The Iraqis plan to fit the helicopters with Soviet and French weapons.

WORLD BRIEFS

Turk Assails U.S.-Greek Bases Pact

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey's foreign minister, İtler Turkmen, has informed U.S. diplomats that a reference to Turkey in a new agreement on U.S. military bases in Greece is a "negative development" that is cause for regret and concern, the Foreign Ministry announced Monday.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said the balance of power between Greece and Turkey and given Greece the right to revoke the agreement if this balance was upset in favor of Turkey.

The statement said this was placed in the agreement text despite Turkey's repeated warnings to the U.S. government that any mention related to Turkey directly or indirectly would be unacceptable. The two countries dispute seabed exploration rights and limits of air control and territorial waters.

Figueiredo Is Stable After Surgery

CLEVELAND (AP) — President João Baptista Figueiredo of Brazil faces three to four weeks of recovery at the Cleveland Clinic after a double coronary bypass operation, his cardiologist said Monday.

Mr. Figueiredo, 65, was listed in stable condition after Friday's three-hour operation, in which two arterial grafts were made by Dr. Floyd Loop, head of the thoracic and cardiovascular surgery department at the clinic.

Dr. William Sheldon, the cardiologist, said Mr. Figueiredo would be returned to his suite at the clinic after a few days in intensive care and then would be able to start walking. "I think we'll probably ask the president to remain in Cleveland for at least another three or four weeks to continue his convalescence," Dr. Sheldon said.

NASA Is Planning a Space Station

ARLINGTON, Virginia (UPI) — NASA will give President Ronald Reagan a proposal for the nation's next major space project, an orbiting space station, within a year and it hopes to have it in orbit by 1992, a NASA official said Monday.

The NASA administrator, James M. Beggs, said NASA hoped to get start-up money from Congress in the 1985 budget, begin construction in fiscal 1986 and have the station operating by 1992.

No exact figures have been determined but it is estimated that such an orbiting station would cost \$5 billion to \$10 billion. The first year's funding for contracting and other start-up costs would be "a couple hundred million," Mr. Beggs said.

McGovern May Seek U.S. Presidency

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Former U.S. Senator George McGovern, whose 1972 presidential bid was crushed by President Richard Nixon, says he may enter the 1984 presidential race and has praised Mr. Nixon's record on foreign affairs.

"I'm going to spend some time thinking about it," the 60-year-old South Dakotan said of the possibility he will seek the Democratic nomination. He said he would decide after early September.

"Nixon was on the right track in the last years of his administration when he was working toward détente with the Soviet Union," Mr. McGovern said in an interview in Monday's Los Angeles Times. He added that his attitude toward Mr. Nixon had changed because of his distress over President Ronald Reagan's foreign and defense policies. He said he did not defend Mr. Nixon's role in the Watergate scandal, which led to Mr. Nixon's 1974 resignation.

Lebanon's President Departs for U.S.

BEIRUT (AP) — President Amin Gemayel left Monday for Paris on his way to the United States, where he planned to discuss U.S. military and economic aid and how to break the stalemate over foreign troop withdrawals, state and privately owned radio stations reported.

Mr. Gemayel, 41, is scheduled to meet Friday with President Ronald Reagan. He will also have talks with the Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and congressional leaders during his five-day U.S. visit and will visit Lebanese-American groups in Detroit and Houston.

In June, Mr. Reagan signed into law an emergency aid package for Lebanon that included \$150 million for economic reconstruction and \$101 million for military sales, loan guarantees and training.

Soviet Pentecostals Reach Vienna

VIENNA (UPI) — A family of 15 Siberian Pentecostals arrived in Vienna from the Soviet Union on Monday after members of the Christian sect had spent nearly five years in the basement of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow seeking permission to emigrate.

Mariya Chmykalov, 60, her husband, Pyotr, 56, and 13 other family members were welcomed by a fellow Pentecostal, Lidia Vashchenko. Mrs. Chmykalov and her son Timofei, along with five members of the Vashchenko family, lived in the U.S. Embassy basement until three months ago. Lidia Vashchenko was allowed to emigrate to Israel in April, and her family was allowed to join her three weeks ago.

The Chmykalovs have visas for Israel, but Mrs. Chmykalov said they hoped to settle in Texas, where a Pentecostal friend lives. "We don't know where they'll be going," said a U.S. Embassy official who met them in Vienna. "It's up to them to decide."

Genscher Backs Soviet-U.S. Proposal

BONN (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher urged the United States and the Soviet Union on Monday to revive an informal compromise on medium-range missiles reached by their negotiators in Geneva last year, but disavowed by both governments.

Mr. Genscher is the first Bonn cabinet minister openly to endorse the "walk-in-the-woods" approach worked out by the U.S. chief negotiator, Paul Nitze, and his Soviet counterpart, Yuri A. Kvitinsky, during an off-duty stroll last summer. "I believe that the closer we come to the resumption of talks after the summer recess, the more useful it will be to think on the lines of that walk in the woods," Mr. Genscher told a Deutsche Welle radio interviewer.

Under the formula, Moscow would be left with 75 SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe while the West would deploy the same number of cruise missiles in Germany. No Pershing-2 missiles would be stationed in West Germany.

ILO Drops Banks Over S. Africa Ties

GENEVA (UPI) — The International Labor Organization said Monday it has withdrawn all funds from two Swiss banks, Union Bank of Switzerland and Swiss Bank Corp., because of their dealings with South Africa.

Employees of the UN agency also called on its director-general, Francis Blanchard, to terminate a contract with Union Bank. But organization officials said Mr. Blanchard could take action only if member countries made a formal request, but that this had not been the case.

They said the organization's employees can follow a staff union recommendation to have their salaries paid into any bank other than Union Bank, which has an office on the ILO premises.

Iranians, Saudis to Discuss Pilgrims

BEIRUT (UPI) — An Iranian delegation headed for Saudi Arabia on Monday for talks on Iranian participation in the yearly Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina that begins in two months, the Iranian news agency said. The agency said "the group will discuss the problems that Saudi Arabia has created for Iranian pilgrims, who number over 100,000."

Iran complained this month that Saudi Arabia was placing heavy restrictions on its pilgrims. Last year, Saudi authorities arrested 21 Iranian pilgrims following political and religious demonstrations, distribution of pamphlets supporting Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and disturbances.

For the Record

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A two-day meeting of foreign ministers of the ANZUS alliance — Australia, New Zealand and the United States — opened Monday at the State Department, with Australia seeking a better definition of the group's limits and purpose.

MOSCOW (AP) — The Communist leader of Hungary, Janos Kadar, held a "brief talk" with President Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union after arriving Monday on an official visit, Tass said.

BANGKOK (Reuters) — The foreign ministers of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos are meeting in Phnom Penh, and a communiqué is expected when the meeting ends Tuesday, the Vietnamese Embassy here said Monday.

KATMANDU, Nepal (UPI) — Foreign ministers from seven south Asian countries will meet in New Delhi on Aug. 1 and 2 to launch a regional cooperation group, Foreign Secretary Bishwa Pradhan of Nepal said Monday. The nations involved are Nepal, India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and the Maldives.

Israeli Army Keeping Low Profile in Lebanon

By Richard Bernstein

SIDON, Lebanon — Despite persistent attacks on Israeli soldiers and tighter security measures, Israel's military presence in southern Lebanon seems low-key and relatively inconspicuous.

A tour through several regions of the south, organized for reporters by the Israeli Army, found only small numbers of Israeli soldiers on the roads and only occasional patrols in the towns.

Not a single Israeli tank was observed on the round trip of about 140 miles (225 kilometers) from the Israeli border town of Metulla, north to the Lebanese village of Jezzine and down the twisting, rugged Awali River valley to Sidon.

Three checkpoints were sighted on the outskirts of heavily populated areas, and some vehicles were being stopped and searched. The checkpoints were operated by the forces of Major Saad Haddad, the breakaway Lebanese Army officer who is allied with Israel.

At the same time, military officials said security for Israelis had worsened in the area in recent months.

Asked whether the roads were more dangerous than during earlier stages of the military presence, a spokesman in Sidon replied, "Enormously."

"There has been an increase in activities by hostile groups," he added.

The spokesman said the attackers were thought to be leftist Lebanese or members of the Palestine Liberation Organization who infiltrated the area from the north or from the Bekaa region to the east.

It is to the area south of the Awali River, which extends into central Lebanon from the coast just north of Sidon, that Israel will most likely withdraw some of the forces now stationed farther north along the Beirut-Damascus highway and in the Chuf mountains in the center of the country.

Officials told foreign visitors last week that Israel would withdraw some troops from central and coastal Lebanon, while leaving intact the lines in the east facing the Syrians.

Israeli officials said the redeployment of forces was intended to protect the troops and to save money. Territory vacated by the Israelis will be turned over to the Lebanese Army or to multinational forces, officials said.

The Israeli occupation policy in southern Lebanon, said a spokesman escorting reporters, is "for our troops to be seen as little as possible."

The Israelis are apparently trying to turn over high-visibility security tasks to the militia forces of Major Haddad, though they say they do not believe Major Haddad has the strength to guarantee against a reinforcement of Palestinian guerrillas.

"What we are engaged in here is maintaining normal life," said a military spokesman in Sidon. "To a

large extent we are fulfilling the function of policing the area."

Israeli military officers say they believe they can minimize problems with southern Lebanon's diverse and often conflicting groups if there are few disruptions in their lives linked to the Israeli presence. Officials have said that security measures such as frequent searches and travel restrictions would be possible. They have not imposed them, however, because they might damage relations with local groups.

Sidon contains a diverse mixture of military units and religious groups, including Shiite Moslems, who form the majority; Maronite Christians; and nearly 40,000 Palestinians, most of them in refugee camps. While the Israeli forces encamped in the region are clearly in control, there are also garrisons of Major Haddad's forces and the regular Lebanese Army, all based within a mile or so of one another.

Major Haddad's militia troops are often seen in Sidon and at vehicle checkpoints in the nearby hills. Lebanese Army troops are not allowed by the Israelis to leave their barracks for military missions.

One irony of the Israeli presence here, mentioned by officers, is represented by a small detachment of troops between a Christian neighborhood and the Palestinian refugee camp of Ain el Helweh outside Sidon.

The Israelis said the Christians had razed many Palestinian houses when construction began to creep up the slopes toward the Christians. The Palestinians, Israelis say, are afraid of renewed attacks by Christians when the Israelis leave.

A visit to the Ain el Helweh camp showed a wide area of wrecked buildings, jumbles of masonry and loose sheets of corrugated iron that appeared to have been ripped from roofs.

The trip through southern Lebanon was made in a convoy of cars escorted by about 10 armed Israeli soldiers. All participants, including the journalists, were required to wear bulletproof vests. Several months ago, Israeli military officials said such precautions were unnecessary.

As recently as six months ago, reporters could take taxis in Jerusalem and drive to southern Lebanon unescorted.

The most recent incident involving Israeli casualties occurred July 11 when a bomb exploded as a truck was passing Haddaya, in the southeast. Two soldiers were killed and 16 wounded. In all, more than 150 Israeli soldiers have been killed in Lebanon since the major fighting ended in August.

The Awali River, Israel's likely new line, is a shallow and fast-moving stream, only a few yards wide at most points, cutting through steep valleys covered with scrub pine and olive trees.

Officers traveling with the reporters said it would not be difficult for enemy forces to cross the river, but they added that artillery and tactical rockets along the river would be unable to reach Israeli territory.

Military sources have said that, because of Sidon's complexities and the presence of hostile groups, Israel's mission would be easier if Sidon were put beyond the line of Israeli control.

"Whatever the redeployment plan, Sidon will become the major town of the Israeli presence," the military spokesman in the city said. "It is the capital of the south of the country, and you can't cut the capital off from its area."

Milan Newspaper Says Pontiff Plans Shake-Up in Vatican Media

United Press International

MILAN — An Italian newspaper reported Monday that Pope John Paul II is planning a major reshuffle in the leadership of the Vatican news media in October that will affect Vatican radio, the daily newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* and the Vatican press office.

Il Giornale, a Milan daily newspaper, said the shake-up would coincide with the fifth anniversary of John Paul's election to the papacy. When John Paul was elected in October, 1978, he reformed for another five years the heads of the Vatican press. The positions come up for review every five years.

The Rev. Pierfranco Pastore, the deputy director of the Vatican press office, said Vatican spokesmen would not comment on the report.

Vatican Telephone Line Set Up for Kidnappers

The Associated Press

ROME — The Vatican said Monday it had set up a special telephone line so that a man who claims he kidnapped a teen-age girl can directly call the Vatican to arrange her release in return for freedom for the man who tried to assassinate the pope.

It acted after the purported kidnapper of Emanuela Orlandi, 15, demanded in a tape recording that he talk with Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's secretary of state, at a prearranged time.

The new demand was on a tape that also carried hysterical screams and means that the kidnapper said were pleas from the daughter of a Vatican messenger.

Relatives of the girl, who has been missing for nearly a month, said they recognized her voice pleading "please let me sleep" but they were not sure of the authenticity of the entire tape.

The purported kidnappers are demanding the release by Wednesday of Mehmet Ali Agca, a Turk who is serving a life prison term for the May 1981 shooting of Pope John Paul II. They said the girl would be released after Mr. Agca is freed.

In a telephone call to the Italian news agency ANSA after the Vatican announcement, a man who described himself as a kidnapper said, "There is nothing to negotiate."

ANSA said the call came from the same man who disclosed the existence of the tape recording and it quoted him as saying, "The telephone call will only serve to define the way, as said in the statement, to get Agca out of Italian territory."

The news agency said that the caller also said, "Emanuela is alive, but the deadline will fall on July 20 without delay."

The taped message, discovered Sunday, said Cardinal Casaroli must work out the details of Mr. Agca's departure from Italy.

Cardinal Casaroli is the Roman Catholic Church's most powerful figure after the pope, but the Vatican has no power to free Mr. Agca from prison. Only the president of Italy can pardon him.

The girl's uncle, Mario Meneguzzi, said the family was convinced that a voice on the tape was that of Emanuela Orlandi.

Police Detain 51 Armenians, Seize Explosives in Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

which could not be confirmed independently, French police refrained from arresting him because of a fear of reprisals.

The Tashkent spokesman said that the choice of France as a site for terrorist attacks could either mean that negotiations between the French government and ASALA to reach a practical compromise had failed or that ASALA was being used by "other governments" to destabilize France.

The French government, while strongly condemning terrorism, has taken a generally sympathetic view of Armenian grievances. Earlier this week, the French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, implicitly criticized Turkey for failing to acknowledge the massacres of Armenians in 1915, which is one of ASALA's main aims.

The terrorist attacks in France has strained relations between Ankara and Paris. Turkish officials have implicitly criticized the French government for allowing extremists to operate on its territory, a charge denied in Paris.

Among the weapons confiscated by French police were submachine guns, two pounds of explosives, detonators, and automatic pistols. Police said, however, that they still had no evidence linking those detained to the Orly bombing. In France, suspects can be held for up to 48 hours for questioning without charges.

In a phone call to the French news agency Agence France-Presse in Athens on Saturday, a man who claimed to be speaking for ASALA threatened new terrorist attacks against an unidentified country holding Armenian prisoners. At least eight countries could fall into

this category including the United States, Canada, and Britain.

The largest community, about three million, lives in the Soviet Republic of Armenia. A half a million live in the United States, 300,000 in France, and about 100,000 in Turkey.

Bomb Blast in Namibia Damages a Gas Station

The Associated Press

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — A bomb damaged a gasoline station in central Windhoek on Monday, but no one was injured, police reported. They estimated damage at about 60,000 rand (\$55,000).

The explosion on Kaiser Street, the main street of the territorial capital, occurred hours before the scheduled declaration of a state of emergency for South-West Africa, also known as Namibia. The council, to include members of various Namibian political parties, is intended to assist Willie van Niekerk, the territorial administrator appointed by South Africa.

Abu Nidal Emerges from Underground

(Continued from Page 1)

poster superimposes pictures of Palestinians massacred last year in Beirut's Chatila refugee camp with those of Mr. Arafat mounted like an Arab potentate on horseback, at his new headquarters in Tunis.

In a recent interview in his luxury hotel in Damascus, a young Palestinian follower of Abu Nidal discussed the group, which touched off the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year by shooting Shlomo Aronson, Israel's ambassador to London.

The follower, Ali Saber, openly admitted that his organization had sought to assassinate all those in the Palestinian movement whom he said, "the Palestinian people condemned" for backsliding into "treason."

This was the case, Ali Saber said, for Issam Sartawi, the moderate Arafat aide assassinated in Portugal last April for his talks with Israeli liberals, as well as for half a dozen other Arafat aides and PLO officials killed since 1978 in European and Arab capitals as a result of Abu Nidal's feud with Mr. Arafat.

Fighter Crashes in Bavaria

The Associated Press

KEMPTEN, West Germany — A West German Air Force Starfighter jet crashed in Bavaria on Monday when its engine stalled. The two crew members parachuted to safety and had only minor injuries, authorities said.

The pilot, a 32-year-old pilot, was already "politically finished" and had no future role in the Palestinian revolution. The question of whether he was to be marked for execution, he said, "is up to the Palestinian people to decide."

Western diplomats in Damascus see the tentative emergence of Abu Nidal and his followers from hiding as a sign of the Syrian hand behind the mutiny against Mr. Arafat's leadership of the PLO. Abu Nidal has long been considered closely allied to the Syrian government and could not operate from Damascus without its approval.

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Officials See San Salvador Gaining on Insurgents

By Christopher Dickey

Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — For the first time since elections more than a year ago, U.S. and Salvadoran officials say the United States-backed government has the initiative in its fight against leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

They point to gains on the political and diplomatic fronts of this complex war as well as on the battlefield. But they caution that these may be difficult to sustain.

"I am sure we have the initiative," Defense Minister Carlos Enrique Vides Casanova said Friday during a visit to the town of San Ildefonso, until three weeks ago in

the heart of guerrilla-controlled territory. But he was careful to add, "for the moment."

Deane R. Hinton, the outgoing U.S. ambassador, told reporters in the capital that the Salvadoran armed forces are chasing the insurgents "all around this damn country."

"Right now the army's got it all their way, and its damned encouraging," Mr. Hinton said. But he said that "four months ago the guerrillas had it all their way. They were going like a house on fire. So military situations can change, and maintaining the momentum is an important problem."

In a struggle for power often founded more on public percep-

tions than on territorial gains or military victories, success rarely can be measured in clear, objective terms. "There are always more imponderables and questions than there are answers," Mr. Hinton said.

The current optimism is based on several recent developments.

General Vides Casanova said that the government's main "offensive" in the political area now is carrying out free elections, along with "the offer to have a dialogue with the left to participate in the elections, with the amnesty law, with certain reforms that are being introduced, with the elaboration of our constitution."

Politically and diplomatically,

"we were not so aggressive before," he said.

Even some members of the guerrilla movement have conceded in recent interviews outside the country that they have failed to come up with an adequate response to some of these government moves.

An insurgent spokesman based in Mexico said last week that the highly publicized effort of the U.S. special envoy, Richard B. Stone, to meet the guerrillas' calls for dialogue represented little substantive change but "has been setting the diplomatic rhythm."

Other moderate members of the guerrilla movement have said in the past two months that they are concerned about their movement's

lack of a new response to the coming presidential elections. They said privately that they felt attempts last year to boycott the March 28 vote for a Constituent Assembly or prevent it from taking place through violent attacks were a propaganda disaster. But no response to the new elections appears to have been agreed upon.

Militarily, the Salvadoran armed forces have concentrated their resources for the past month on a major sweep through the provinces of San Vicente and Usulután. They have also moved troops deep into areas of northern Morazan and Chalatenango provinces, which were held for most of this year by the insurgents.



WELCOME TO TOKYO — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan stands with his wife, Shafiq, and Emperor Hirohito as national anthems are played at a welcoming ceremony in Tokyo. General Zia urged that "orchestrated pressure" be applied to persuade the Soviet Union to end its military presence in Afghanistan.

Nicaragua Reports Troops Are Massed Against It

Reston

MANAGUA

— Nicaraguan officials said Monday that almost 12,000 troops, including a battalion of U.S. Special Forces, were massed along its northern frontier.

Nicaragua's leftist leaders and rightist insurgents have both predicted major attacks to coincide with celebrations marking the fourth anniversary Tuesday of the Sandinista victory in the civil war against Anastasio Somoza, the deposed dictator.

Nicaraguan security forces throughout the country of 2.7 million people have been put on high alert.

Interior Minister Tomás Borge described the situation as "the calm before the storm."

He said in an interview that seven battalions of the Honduran Army and a battalion of U.S. Special Forces were in position on the Honduran side of the border, reinforcing about 7,000 Nicaraguan "counterrevolutionaries" operating from bases in Honduras.

The insurgent forces are led mainly by members of General Somoza's National Guard who fled Nicaragua at the end of the civil war on July 19, 1979.

This was the day fighters of the Sandinista National Liberation Front marched into Managua and captured the dictator's headquarters.

■ **Intimidation of Indians**

Earlier, Barbara Crasette of The New York Times reported from San José, Costa Rica:

Intimidation and harassment by Nicaraguan armed forces of the Indian and Creole population along the country's Caribbean coast have increased dramatically during the

last five or six months, according to refugees who have fled to Costa Rica.

As many as 15,000 Indians have fled into the mountains of Nicaragua to live off the land while trying to arm themselves against the Nicaraguan Army and the Sandinista militias, the refugees report.

About 300 people are thought to have arrived by boat in Costa Rican ports in the last few months. They join at least 4,000 documented refugees who have come to Costa Rica overland or by air. There are more than 20,000 Nicaraguan refugees in Honduras.

Diplomats in San José and Costa Rican government officials are aware of the increase in the number of people coming from Nicaragua's Atlantic coast but have not been able to verify refugees' reports. The Nicaraguans do not allow reporters to travel freely in that part of the country.

In recent interviews, about a dozen new refugees, including some who arrived last Tuesday, and Indian leaders living in exile in Costa Rica told of people who were undernourished, sick and fearful that a campaign was under way to wipe out their cultures.

They also said there was growing disenchantment and anger among them over what they describe as the self-proclaimed leadership of the exiles by Steadman Fagohi Muller, who is part Miskito Indian. Mr. Fagohi, who is based in Honduras, has allied himself with the U.S.-backed anti-Sandinista forces attacking Nicaragua from Honduras.

"Instead of working for the progress of our people, he has led them to disaster," said Heria Downs Manto, a Miskito Indian teacher

who headed an Indian movement in Nicaragua before going into exile in December 1981.

The 300,000 Indians and English-speaking Creoles of African and Caribbean descent, who live along the Rio Coco and along the Atlantic coast, had been largely neglected during the Somoza dictatorship.

Nicaraguan officials said the rush of programs to aid and integrate the Indians after the 1979 revolution was an attempt to reverse a long neglect of a depressed part of the country. The Indians saw the arrival of Spanish-speaking administrators and teachers, many of them Cuban, as an intrusion.

When Indians, prominent among them Mr. Fagohi, rebelled, the Nicaraguan government forcibly moved many families from their homes along the Rio Coco, which forms the Nicaraguan-Honduran border. But Indians say settlements farther south were left largely undisturbed.

Now, the Indians say, there are no areas safe from the Nicaraguan Army.

Refugees say Indians and Creoles are routinely being picked up by members of both the regular army and militias trying to find subversives.

"Anyone they call a meeting and you don't go, they come and persecute you," said William MacDonald Rodriguez, 29, who fled Nicaragua with 11 other men last week and made a 28-hour trip from San José to the coast to the Costa Rican port of Limón on a fishing boat.

Mr. MacDonald and the other refugees were interviewed at the gate of a camp on the outskirts of

Limón run by the Costa Rican government. They are prohibited from leaving the camp, but admitted they felt safer under government protection. They said they feared they would be pursued by Sandinista agents in Costa Rica.

The refugees also related stories of murders and assassinations at the hands of security forces who, they said, frequently worked with armed, plainclothes Cuban or Soviet advisers. The accounts could not be confirmed independently.

But Juan López Espinosa, the San José-based leader of the Somo Indians within Misurata, the collective Nicaraguan Indian organization headed by Brooklyn Rivera, said the stories corroborated other reports.

Attacks on settlements farther north have also continued, according to Indian leaders. Mr. López, one of a number of prominent Indians who have broken with Mr. Fagohi to join forces with Mr. Rivera in San José, said he had been brought reports that in March the town of Awastegui, 49 miles (78 kilometers) west of Puerto Cabezas, had been attacked by Nicaraguan troops and that 20 persons had been killed.

He said he also had reports that 175 persons had been killed by government troops in February in the Miskito village of Miguel Bikan, also west of Puerto Cabezas, but could not confirm them.

The Indian organizations in San José have taken their information to international human rights organizations, where they say they get a sympathetic hearing. But leaders say that they have great difficulty building international support for their cause.

The military successes have come, thus far, with barely a shot being fired. The insurgents' best units, highly mobile forces of several hundred men, have thus far dispersed before the advance of government troops.

"They are going to concentrate their means at some moment, and logically they are going to try to make some action that gives them a little credibility," said General Vides Casanova.

Referring to the insurgents' continued destruction of crops, power plants and bridges, he said, "They are going to react, as always, by destroying the goods of the people, and logically in areas that cannot be taken care of — you can't take care of everything — they are capable of destroying things."

General Vides Casanova would not discuss specifics, but the guerrillas have said for several months now that they are rebuilding the urban organizations that were largely destroyed in their failed January 1981 offensive, and there is much speculation that their next major move may be in the capital.

Meanwhile, the coming elections are the object of increasing debate even among groups that have worked closely with the current government.

The elections are scheduled for November, but both the nation's largest labor federation on the center-left and backers of the Constituent Assembly president, Roberto D'Aubuisson, on the extreme right are calling for a postponement of the vote until next year, when the polling might be better organized and stricter provisions taken against fraud.

Moreover, a communist leader in El Salvador said recently that the left may not have to develop a new response to the elections if the race between the Christian Democrats and the ultrarightist parties is as violent and bitter as many expect it to be.

In a homely Sunday at the Metropolitan Cathedral, the Rev. Jesus Delgado said that despite the government's amnesty program, more than 2,500 civilians have been killed by the government's military and paramilitary forces since the beginning of the year while fewer than 50 have been killed by the guerrillas.

The constitution to be debated this week, Father Delgado warned, "is on the point of being signed in a climate of violence and with the blood of brothers."

Both the church and the moderate labor leaders in the country continue calling for dialogue covering a wide variety of issues, not just talks about participation in the elections, as the only solution to the nation's fratricidal violence.

As Father Delgado said Sunday, in many sectors of the government, despite U.S. maneuvers, the word dialogue is still "taboo," and in some circles "he who speaks it is signing his own death sentence."

In a country that depends increasingly on U.S. support and with the Reagan administration's two-year certification of human rights improvements here due in less than two weeks, such a record would cause backing in Capitol Hill "to blow apart," a U.S. diplomat said.

Ex-Aide to Reagan Identifies 2 Men As Sources of Memo on Carter Plans

By Marjorie Hunter

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Wayne H. Valis, a former Reagan aide, has named two men as the sources of a memorandum he received in 1980 dealing with plans of the Carter campaign staff for the Reagan-Carter debate that fall.

A spokesman for a House subcommittee headed by Representative Donald J. Albosta, Democrat of Michigan, said that Mr. Valis had identified the two sources as John Lenczowski, a Soviet and East European affairs expert now on the staff of the National Security Council, and Robert D. Leahy, a lobbyist and public relations man.

The naming of the two sources, however, does not shed any light on the major unanswered question as to who on President Jimmy Carter's staff at the White House might have given material to the Reagan campaign for use in the debate.

Neither Mr. Lenczowski nor Mr. Leahy worked in the White House at that time, and neither was involved in the Carter campaign.

The subcommittee spokesman said that the panel, after further questioning of Mr. Valis, would

seek to talk to Mr. Lenczowski and Mr. Leahy.

Mr. Valis, in a telephone interview late Sunday, declined comment on the case, saying that he was talking only to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Albosta panel.

Mr. Lenczowski and Mr. Leahy were not available for comment.

Meanwhile, Monday was the deadline set by Mr. Albosta's Human Resources Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to receive letters from Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to the president, and Michael K. Deaver, deputy White House chief of staff, concerning anything they might know about how the Reagan campaign staff obtained Carter debate material.

Mr. Valis served in the Reagan administration as White House liaison to business and professional groups until he was replaced earlier this year.

He has said that he does not know who on the Carter staff provided the information that formed the basis for the memo that he sent to David R. Gergen, assistant to the president for communications.

Mr. Lenczowski, at the time of the 1980 presidential campaign,

was an aide to Representative James A. Courtney, Republican of New Jersey, as well as a teacher of government and politics at the University of Maryland and an unofficial consultant to the Reagan campaign.

Mr. Leahy was a friend and classmate of Mr. Lenczowski at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies and reportedly passed along to him information and ideas for use in the Reagan campaign. At that time, Mr. Leahy worked for Ernest Wittenberg Associates, representing various foreign clients.

■ **Carter Comments on Issue**

Mr. Carter, interviewed by the Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK) on Monday, minimized the importance of the briefing book received on a possible re-election bid by President Reagan. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

Congress Sets Leader for Its Budget Office

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Rudolph G. Penner, a budget and tax expert for a conservative think tank, will be named this week as director of the Congressional Budget Office, according to congressional officials.

The budget office, Congress's version of the administration's Office of Management and Budget, provides the only official alternative budget analysis, economic forecast and options to compare with the president's budget. This alternative analysis, especially when in disagreement with the president's budget, has been a major force in budget decisions on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Penner still has to meet this week with Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the House speaker, Mr. O'Neill's aides said Sunday, so the speaker "can shake hands with him and say hello." But another aide said of the appointment, "It's done."

Mr. Penner is currently director of tax policy studies for the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative think tank in Washington. He was chief economist in the Office of Management and Budget in the Ford administration.

Mr. Penner, 47, who is often referred to as a conservative economist, described himself in a recent interview as "pretty close to the center on economic issues, in part because the center has moved."

Howard H. Baker Jr., the Senate majority leader, has approved the appointment, as has Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the president pro tempore of the Senate, who will sign the appointment letter with Mr. O'Neill. No approval is needed from the full House or Senate.

Mr. Penner will replace Alice M. Rivlin, who was the office's first director, serving two four-year terms. She announced her intention to resign last September but agreed to stay on until a successor was named.

The delay in appointing Mr. Penner, who was considered the leading contender from the beginning, was a result of the late passage of the 1984 budget resolution.

U.S. Using Classified Data in Its Bid To Deport a Critic of South Africa

By Nathaniel Sheppard Jr.

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Federal authorities were due to resume their efforts Monday to deport Dennis Brutus, a black poet in self-imposed exile from southern Africa for 10 years because of his criticisms of South Africa's apartheid policy.

The deportation hearing, scheduled before Judge Irving Schwartz at U.S. District Court here, represents a rare instance in which immigration and Naturalization Service officials seek deportation based on classified information that is withheld from the defendant and his attorney.

Mr. Brutus, 59, a professor of African and English literature at Northwestern University, has been fighting deportation for a year and a half, arguing that he would become a target for assassination by the South African secret police if forced to return to southern Africa. As evidence, Mr. Brutus and his supporters point out that he has been imprisoned in South Africa, and they say he has also been shot by the secret police.

In an advisory opinion to immigration authorities, Lawrence Arthur, chief of the asylum division of the Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, said his agency concurred with Mr. Brutus that he had a "well-founded fear of persecution in South Africa." He added, however, that Mr. Brutus had not established that he faced such persecution in his home country, Zimbabwe. Now a black-ruled nation, Zimbabwe was formerly Rhodesia, a white-ruled British territory.

"He claims fear of persecution by agents of the South African gov-

ernment should he return to Zimbabwe and believes that the Zimbabwean authorities will prove unable to offer effective protection to him," Mr. Arthur said. "He cites the assassination of a prominent African National Congress official in Zimbabwe to support this belief." The reference was to Joe Gqabi, who was killed by machine-gun fire last summer.

"We would point out," the Arthur letter continued, "that it has never been proven that this assassination was committed by South African agents. In this connection, we note that an adult son of Mr. Brutus lives in Zimbabwe, apparently without threat to his safety."

U.S. authorities have said that Mr. Brutus need not return to southern Africa and that he could go instead to Britain, where he lived and worked after he left Africa in 1966.

Susan R. Gresh, an attorney for Mr. Brutus, said she had been advised by the British authorities that whatever immigration rights he may have had in the 1960s would have lapsed after he failed to live in Britain for two years.

She said expert witnesses would be called at the hearing to testify to the dangers he would face if forced to return to southern Africa. Among these are Albion Sachs, a white South African lawyer who now lives in Mozambique; Randall Robinson, head of Trans Africa, the largest anti-apartheid lobbying organization in Washington; Richard Lapchick, a United Nations sociologist and others who will testify on South African incursions into black African states such as Zimbabwe.

Exactly why the government is making such a concerted effort to deport Mr. Brutus remains unclear. It was at Mr. Brutus's last deportation hearing on Jan. 10 that government officials indicated their intentions to use classified documents in making their case for his expulsion.

Miss Gresh said she would enter motions on Monday asking that she and her client be allowed to see the evidence on which the government bases its belief that Mr. Brutus should be denied political asylum.

Safety Compliance Said to Vary for 14 U.S. Airports

United Press International

WASHINGTON — James Burnett, chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, told a congressional panel Monday that a government survey of 14 airports around the nation shows "substantial variations" regarding what constitutes compliance with safety standards.

Mr. Burnett told the House Science and Technology subcommittee on transportation that the board's findings were preliminary and that it has found nothing so far that would call for closing any airport.

The agency is studying National and Dulles International in the Washington area, Kennedy International and LaGuardia in New York City, Los Angeles International, Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena in California, Houston International and Houston Hobby in Texas, Chicago's O'Hare International and Midway, San Diego's Lindbergh, Denver's Stapleton International, Boston's Logan International and Florida's Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood.

5 GREAT NAMES IN THE ARTS OF THE TABLE

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United Press International

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Now the Negotiating

New proposals by each side have brought the Soviet Union and the United States within negotiating range on strategic weapons. Two types of agreement now look feasible.

One would be essentially a modification of the unratified but mutually observed limits written into SALT-2 in 1979. The missile reductions now offered by the Soviet side exceed the cuts it refused to make in that treaty or even to promise for SALT-3. The Pentagon wants still more, but the present Soviet offer already allows President Reagan to claim a major gain with respect to the treaty terms that he denounced as "fatally flawed."

What such a treaty would not achieve is the total restructuring of Soviet forces that the Reagan administration has demanded in exchange for a few U.S. reductions. To eliminate Moscow's theoretical "first strike" capability against American land missiles, the Reagan team has been asking the Russians to dismantle more than half their land-based SS-16s and SS-19s. Yet they are asked to tolerate America's "first strike" missile, the 10-warhead MX. This was never a plausible bargaining position.

These "first strike" fears could be addressed in a second, separate treaty that would look toward gradual restructuring on both sides.

As proposed by President Reagan's Scowcroft commission and endorsed by Mr. Reagan himself, the aim would be to replace the most menacing, destabilizing multi-warhead missiles with small, single-warhead weapons. Negotiating that bargain would take a long time, but an early agreement in principle should be possible, setting a target of 10 to 20 years for the retirement of all multi-warhead missiles, and a timetable for the transition.

The two types of agreement are easily made compatible. The superpowers could agree to

restructure while continuing to observe the present weapons limits in SALT-2, or reduce those limits in the manner of some of their START proposals. If America will not insist on an immediate restructuring of Soviet forces, those proposals are clearly converging.

The Russians suggest cuts by the end of the decade to 1,800 missiles and bombers (from SALT's 2,250); the Americans say 1,200 missiles and 400 bombers. That is a negotiable difference of 200. The Russians propose sublimits of 1,080 multi-warhead weapons on land or sea (from SALT's 1,200) and of 680 for land alone (from SALT's 820). That would let them keep all SS-16s and -19s but would require dismantling about 100 other large missiles.

The Reagan administration no longer seeks to defer discussion of air-based cruise missiles. Both sides would set a sub-limit of 120 cruise-bearing bombers, with Washington offering a limit of 2,400 (down from 3,360) cruises. The American proposal to reduce total warheads from about 7,000 to 5,000 is probably acceptable to Moscow if Mr. Reagan drops the demand that no more than half be based on land.

There are other potential sticking points. One is the undefined American demand for better verification. Another is the Soviet threat to retreat from its proposals if American medium-range missiles are deployed in Europe.

Such issues can always be exploited by those who think that euphoria over treaties would hamper rearmament. But weapons costs and the obvious political interests in a Reagan-Andropov summit meeting are now counter pressures. There are no longer any insuperable technical obstacles if Presidents Reagan and Andropov want to advance the cause of arms control and can extract agreement from reluctant parties in both societies.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

More Help for Ethiopia

It turns out there may be a way for America to do more for starving Ethiopians after all. The question has arisen as a result of news reports suggesting that the Reagan administration was allowing the racist state of official U.S.-Ethiopian relations to impede famine relief. In the matter of trucks for distribution of available supplies, officials had justified hesitation on grounds that any transport provided to the government, and any supplies, might be diverted to the Ethiopian war effort. This explanation raised the question of whether the administration was allowing politics and bureaucracy to muffle humanitarian concern.

There are a lot of obstacles to the free flow of relief to the people suffering in Ethiopia's afflicted northern provinces. Most of these are obstacles imposed by the Ethiopian government, a Moscow-oriented military regime not loath to use food as a weapon of civil war.

The United States has responded to the few and limited direct appeals it has received from the Ethiopian government, supplying the special high-protein foods needed by mothers and

children. It has also been helping the Ethiopian refugees who have fled into Sudan. Still, America has appeared to be dragging its feet in response to a United Nations appeal in May for transport. The Agency for International Development now reports that it is discussing with Catholic Relief Service, and with other of the private agencies that do the actual food distribution, ways in which local trucks can be leased or rented. The idea is that these methods allow the money to go further and limit the possibility of diversion to military use.

Nothing done by compassionate foreigners can make up for the policy choices of the Ethiopian government or the stinginess of that government's Soviet patrons. In Ethiopia as elsewhere, Moscow continues to concentrate on furnishing arms, leaving it to the Western countries to pick up the requirements of relief, not to speak of development. All that provides no reason, however, for the United States to fall away from its traditional position that relief of starvation knows no politics.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Recovery Means Investment

To sustain recovery, politicians are tempted to think that consumer spending should grow as fast as possible, which it will be able to do if wages run well ahead of prices. That is actually the way to cut short this recovery, because what is needed is wage restraint that will boost profits and hence investment.

A cyclical rebound in profits will not be enough to provide the investment follow-through that was missing in the 1975-76 recovery and again in 1978-79. For that, profits need to rise at the expense of wages — and go on doing so for several years.

Presidential candidates entering America's election year of 1984 are not likely to want to emphasize this, and even conservative governments which have recently won elections in Britain, West Germany and Japan do not seem eager to emphasize it.

—The Economist (London).

The IMF and Brazilians

The International Monetary Fund's second attempt to secure a deflationary program out of the Brazilian government is all over, as they say, bar the rioting. The first sign that the Brazilians may not take the package lying down came with the announcement that a one-day strike is being prepared for Thursday.

The truth is that the Fund is still trying to deal with newfangled problems with some very old-fashioned methods. What was a suitable policy prescription for a relatively rich developed country attempting to hold a fixed parity for its exchange rate under the postwar Bret-

ton Woods system is not necessarily suitable for poor countries facing more pressing problems and with populations at appallingly low levels of income. Very real hardship can result.

—The Guardian (London).

WACPAC Is on the Trail

The Whimsical Alternative Coalition Political Action Committee, better known as WACPAC, is officially registered with the Federal Election Commission. It had thus far limited its activity to giving parties on the anniversary of the Watergate burglary. Now it is undertaking a more serious role — investigating how the 1980 Reagan presidential campaign received purchased highly sensitive documents from a mole in the Carter campaign.

WACPAC has already nicknamed the disgruntled Carter employee who passed the documents "sore throat." It says the number one suspect is Richard Nixon: "He's been blamed for everything else in the last 15 years, this habit dictates his inclusion on this list. We are awaiting the smoking gun."

—Clay F. Richards, UPI (Washington).

A British Vote of Conscience

Right-wing Conservatives in Britain who have been clamoring for the restoration of capital punishment were rebuffed by the House of Commons, which rejected a motion bringing back the death sentence. It was a vote of conscience. Labor had always opposed capital punishment and it is pleasant to know that a large number of Tories share their views.

—The Hindustan Times (Delhi).

FROM OUR JULY 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Small Buick Impresses

PARIS — American automobile constructors seem to have thoroughly taken up the idea of the small, light, speedy runabout automobile which is more than a runabout and can be considered a very useful touring vehicle for the man who does not want or who is unable to put up the money for a full-sized machine. Mr. John L. Poole, of the Buick Company, has just arrived in Paris with a further sample of American genius in this type of construction. This model is known as the Buick No. 10, and is fitted with a four-cylinder 18-horsepower motor. European makers sometimes find it difficult to understand how American makers can turn out the vehicles they now do at low prices with such excellent commercial results.

1933: Winemakers Eye America

LONDON — Prospects for repeal of prohibition in the United States may have a helpful effect on negotiation of a wheat limitation accord, which has advanced to another stage here in separate discussions among the four major exporting nations — the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia — the Danubian states, Russia and European importing countries. As a result, it is possible that concessions by the importing nations, particularly France and Italy, on their wheat import restrictions, may be based on the opening of a market for their wines in the United States. Another meeting with Russia brought renewed Soviet emphasis on the necessity of foreign financing of its wheat crop.

Americans Are Moving Toward Consensus

By Michael Barone

WASHINGTON — Politics is usually seen as a series of debates. Yet in the long run what politicians and voters agree on can be more important than what they argue about.

It is hard to make sense of the politics of 1983 if you are looking for heated debates. What is happening becomes clearer when you look for consensus — which is what the voters have asked the politicians to produce.

In 1982 the voters said to it that the Republican president had a Democratic House and a Republican Senate to work with. As a result we have had a kind of national coalition government, reaching decision by negotiation between Republican leaders and either the Democratic House leadership or House Democrats who, on a particular issue, can attract enough of a following to make a majority with the Republicans.

This coalition government has produced a gasoline tax, a cut in future Social Security benefits, a compromise on the MX missile and disarmament. It has produced something close to a consensus on the budget. The House and Senate spending figures are not far apart, and the president's adamant opposition probably ensures there will be no significant tax increase.

But his weak points in importance now to ideas that suddenly seem to command almost universal agreement. These include consensus on:

• Education. The National Commission on Excellence in Education and other commissions

that reported this spring have articulated a consensus on which school boards and politicians at the state and local level have been acting for several years now. American schools are not doing a good enough job teaching basic skills or encouraging distinction. More money is needed, but it's not enough by itself: there must be changes in teaching methods and in the structure of the teaching system (e.g., merit pay).

• Limits to the public sector. Not one of the Democratic presidential candidates is promising a guaranteed annual income, national health insurance or Social Security benefit increases. No one in the Reagan administration is talking about significant further cuts in federal domestic spending. At the state level we see a similar situation. Even states in great economic difficulty are raising taxes to maintain many if not all state services, while the richest states show no propensity to increase spending vastly.

• Civil rights. Here consensus is not so apparent, yet there are signs. The Reagan administration has belatedly acknowledged that civil rights laws are not fully obeyed and that new laws may be needed against discrimination. On the other side, the Joint Center for Political Studies published in June a paper signed by distinguished black leaders which concentrated not on the

issues of busing and quotas but on the economy, the black family and education.

The gasoline tax, the Social Security compromise and the MX-disarmament agreement will affect lives in the next several years. The emerging consensus on education and, perhaps, civil rights has the potential to improve the quality of American life 20 and 40 years from now.

In each case it has been reached in large part because the Reagan administration, with popular support, has put a barrier in front of liberals. In some cases the response has been just to stop; in others it has been to change direction. But the result has not been a simple ratification of the Reagan position. In some cases the Reaganites find the consensus leading on a course they would never have chosen by themselves.

It is possible that the Democrats, if they win back control of the government in 1984 or 1988, will change course and the consensus will vanish. But there is not much evidence — aside from some ritualistic homage to the goals of some lobbies — in the words and actions of the Democratic presidential candidates that this will be so. There is even less evidence in the actions of the Democrats where they are in control, in the House of Representatives and in the governments of many states. If anything, they are helping to fashion consensus — which, by definition, is not produced by one party alone.

The Washington Post.

Nicaragua: Who Thinks the Lying Has Stopped?

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The United States Congress is arguing, without a hint of intentionality, whether or not to give money for "covert" aid to guerrillas in Nicaragua.

Vice President George Bush has toured Europe and is going about the United States to seek understanding for policy on Central America. The problem, as he sees it, is that "we haven't explained it well enough."

Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle has charged that critics who question the Reagan administration's seriousness on arms control are "damaging and unworthy."

But in the same breath Mr. Perle said that even if an arms control agreement is reached with Moscow, the United States will go ahead with the MX missile, the B-1 bomber, the Stealth bomber, the Trident-2 submarine and its new missile. The current U.S. arsenal was built earlier than Soviet weapons, so it is older and we have to catch up with their catching up, he insisted, saying it is false to call this an "arms race."

Ambassador Deane Hinton, in a farewell speech in San Salvador, said he fully agrees with an administration that has just dumped him and his immediate superior, Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders, for doubting that unleashed right-wing killers can "win" the civil war.

All that is why Seymour Hersh's book about Henry Kissinger in the Nixon White House matters. The scold bureaucratic infighting and the ego trips can be set aside as the gossip of history. Every government has dirty linen. But Mr. Hersh has carefully correlated the various versions of major policy decisions, public and private, in a way that shows how much of the "explanations" were deliberate lies. Certainly, it didn't begin in the Nixon administration.

It was unfortunate, one of the casualties of hurried journalism, that the same kind of matching what was said out loud and what was being done was never attempted with the Pentagon Papers, which reached back through the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. (That matching of word and deed would be a worthy subject for a graduate student's thesis.)

The point is not the revelations. It is that the public has to suppose that the lying hasn't stopped.

We know that Communist governments lie as a matter of course, above all to their own people. No doubt the KGB has a vast, masterful network to spread disinformation among us.

It can be accepted that the delicacies of diplomacy require a degree of dissembling, of veiling detail the way a cardplayer veils his hand until the tricks are played. But the question now is what game is being played.

What is the purpose of the decisions that the U.S. public is asked to support without challenge, on pain of being called ignorant or unpatriotic?

There is no need to be as radical as Thomas Paine was, two centuries ago, to see that common sense must contradict what we are asked to support with our taxes and our votes.

The leaders say that if we only knew what they know but can't tell us because it's too "sensitive," we would see their wisdom. But we have learned too many times that when the records are opened, they show we

were misled for the leaders' own purposes, not the nation's.

The Supreme Court has invalidated the legislative veto on executive decisions. It is not clear how that applies to foreign policy, such as the charge of requiring certification that authorities in El Salvador are doing a bit better on its murder tally before Congress releases funds.

Perhaps the court's ruling should apply across the board. Congress is really not equipped to conduct foreign relations. Committee haggling over compromise (well, maybe some covert aid against Nicaragua, but with strings) and the vulnerability to special interest lobbies make reasoned decision nearly impossible.

But Congress built those traps in the law because it found out that the executive branch was not dealing in good faith and that some strings had to be attached to its hidden activities.

The Gulf of Tonkin resolution, which President Johnson secretly used to launch Americans into combat in Vietnam, was the breaking point. Somebody has to make sure power is

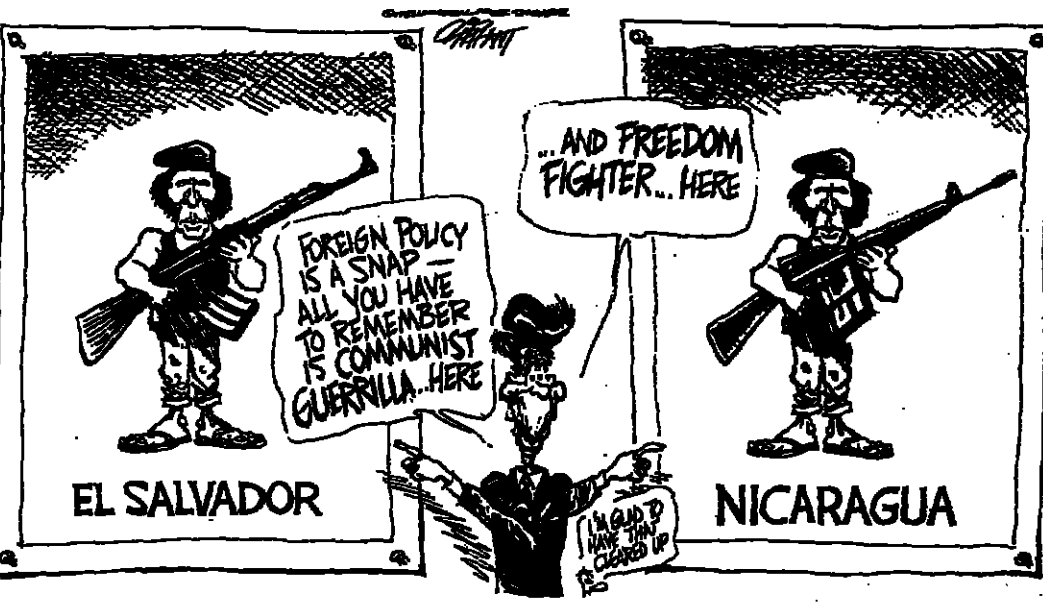
used responsibly in international affairs, and the task fell to Congress out of national frustration.

Take Nicaragua. The Reagan administration says it isn't trying to overthrow the revolutionary government. The stated policy is no longer just to stop the arms flow to Salvadoran rebels, however, but to make the Nicaraguan regime keep the promises of democratic pluralism given to the Organization of American States in return for support in ousting the Somoza dictatorship.

For that, the administration asks \$80 million in "secret" funds for people who served General Somoza and whose avowed aim is to topple his successor, Washington refuses to help Eddin Pastora, who fought General Somoza and is now fighting the Sandinists to restore their original programs. Confusing?

These things are said to be necessary to "save Mexico," which firmly disagrees. The specter of "millions of feet people" invading the United States for refuge is evoked to panic the public. Come back, Tom Paine, we need some Common Sense.

The New York Times.



Nicaragua: Are Soviet Bases Really the Point?

By Richard H. Ullman

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Bases, it seems, are the sticking point. "If the Soviet Union or the Cubans, in conjunction or alone, were to establish a major base or military position in Central America, I think it would be a matter of very, very serious concern," former Vice President Walter Mondale told a television audience last month.

The words could have come from President Reagan or any member of his administration. They are always put forward as self-evident truths. Yet it is by no means self-evident that Soviet (let alone Cuban) bases in Central America would seriously threaten the security of the United States. Those who utter such certainties owe their listeners a careful explanation of what they mean.

When politicians or officials talk of "vital interests," what they usually have in mind is money. When they say that a given Soviet action will pose "grave challenges" they mean that the United States will have to spend more to counter it. They should be required to specify what they think the cost might be. That would bring the issue down to earth. Cost estimates — and whether or not they should be paid — are debatable. "Vital interests" are not.

In the case of Central America, those who claim to fear Soviet or Cuban bases should be asked what they would do to neutralize them readily if they were ever used for military operations against the United States, its allies (including other Latin American nations) or the strategic Caribbean shipping lanes. "Taking out" a base would require a certain number of navy and air force personnel, using predictable amounts of fuel and munitions. Some ships, planes, bombs and persons would need to be bought or recruited anew, so as not to tie down resources needed elsewhere. Others would not. There is already substantial U.S. power in the region. And Central America is within range of Air National Guard and Naval Reserve formations not authorized for combat further afield. If a price tag were assigned to the task of meeting the Soviet or Cuban "grave challenge" in the hemisphere, the chances are that the figure would not cause much of a bulge in the Pentagon's budget.

For the Russians, on the other hand, an encounter would be highly disadvantageous. They would be depending on long and precarious lines of supply, far from home ports and airfields, while Americans flying from Texas and Florida could drop their bombs and be home for lunch.

Indeed, what would Moscow gain from running such risks? Not any change in the overall strategic balance: In an era of intercontinental missiles, firing nuclear weapons from nearby bases conveys no real benefit. And there are no plausible ways in which the Soviet Union could profit from attacking North America with conventional weapons.

The irony is that Soviet bases in the Eastern Mediterranean or the South China Sea would be much more harmful to U.S. interests than bases in the Caribbean. Moreover, it should be remembered that Moscow already has bases in Cuba at its disposal. Why should it now seek new ones? Similar considerations apply to Cuban bases in Central America. Supply lines would be shorter, but the stakes much higher. Would the Castro regime imagine that a United States sufficiently provoked to strike at Cuban bases would allow Cuba itself to remain unscathed?

The overwhelming military advantage that the United States would enjoy in its own backyard is what makes it so untenable to argue that a Soviet or Cuban presence in Central America would seriously threaten U.S. national security.

It also makes it most unlikely that Russians or Cubans would ever place significant military "assets" there and run the risk of losing them in the first hours of a shooting war.

And it makes it likely that, if Soviet or Cuban bases were ever established in Central America, they would be used only to defend the country in which they were located — Nicaragua, for instance.

Nicaragua, indeed, is the real issue. Its Sandinist regime is under attack from rightist insurgents based in Honduras who are armed, trained and paid by the United States. Thus far it has been able to cope with these enemies without striking at their staging areas in Honduras. But if the

insurgency grows, the Sandinists might well retaliate across the border.

The Sandinists would do so with aircraft supplied by Moscow and Havana and launched from airfields built with Cuban assistance. But in thus retaliating and in seeking help from abroad, they would be acting entirely in accord with the international law of self-defense.

Yet Washington might seize upon any such Sandinist effort as an excuse for air and naval strikes against "Soviet and Cuban bases" in Nicaragua.

The United States might use its own forces. Or it might use the modern Honduran air force — trained and financed by the United States — for the bulk of the job. If such operations occur, they should be seen for what they are: part of Washington's continuing, not-so-covert campaign to overthrow the Sandinist government, not a response to any threat to the security of the United States.

The Reagan administration's fond hope is that once the Marxist regime in Managua is unseated, the Marxist-led Salvadoran insurgency will fail.

Aspects of Brazil

Regarding the reports "IMF Move Reportedly to Press Brazil" and "A Social Christian's Battle for Status in Brazil" (JHT, July 13):

In the former report we read more of Brazil's debt problems, and in the latter a graphic description of Rio's high society disporting in honor of a gossip columnist in the Copacabana Palace Hotel. It is an ironic juxtaposition, which may have given some of your readers, and the bankers among them, food for thought.

DAVID LEHMANN,
Cambridge, England.

A Hawkish Circle

In response to E.M. Edels in Paris (Letters, July 11):

The pursuit of "parity of strength" amounts to giving to powers we believe to be of evil intent the dignity of determining our response. Soviet

Democrats are skeptical that Nicaraguan aid sustains the Salvadoran rebels, or that the corrupt Salvadoran regime can win unless U.S. combat troops fight its war for it.

They oppose the Reagan administration's policies — yet fear being seen as jeopardizing U.S. security if Central America is "lost" to communism. They think they are covering themselves by drawing the line at bases. But they are actually playing the president's game.

U.S. security, the safety of American citizens, that's why Central America matters so much, the president told a Republican gathering recently. So long as the Democrats allow such statements to be unchallenged, their opposition will be ineffective. They should insist that Mr. Reagan explain just what he has in mind, with numbers. The odds are that he cannot do so in a manner that convinces the American people that they face a significant danger.

The writer is a professor of international affairs at Princeton University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Aspects of Brazil

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In Bavaria, A Warning To Strauss

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Among the various Germanic tribes, the Bavarians have a reputation for being both hard-nosed and thick-skinned — traits, perhaps, of a mountain people. They are disinclined toward revolution. Their political passions, even when tested by malfeasance, scandals and tergiversations, is considerable.

Only twice in the last two centuries have they overthrown a king, and in each case the deed was done in comparatively slow motion.

One victim was King Ludwig I. His scandalous liaison with Lola Montez was condoned, but raising the price of beer was not. He was made to walk the plank of abdication in 1848.

His grandson, Ludwig II, had an uncontrollable penchant for building fairy-tale castles at taxpayers' expense. In 1886 he was removed from the throne as mentally incompetent, and he drowned mysteriously in Lake Starnberg a few days later.

Now it appears to be the turn of Bavaria's Premier Franz Josef Strauss, whose political death has been prematurely reported for years. The regicide scenario began taking shape last weekend at a convention of the Christian Social Union, the anti-communist Bavarian sister of the Christian Democratic Party.

For 35 years Mr. Strauss has run the CSU with an iron hand, first as secretary-general and since 1969 as chairman. His power over the party, which he shaped into an instrument beholden to him, gave him unique leverage on the national scene. But this convention showed that the Strauss mystique is unraveling.

He was re-elected for another two-year term as chairman, but by only 77 percent of the vote, compared to nearly 97 percent two years ago. A Strauss protégé fared even worse.

The chairman's two-hour keynote speech caused visible boredom; delegates yawned and kept their arms demagogically folded during passages that called for applause. Earthy jokes, a Strauss stock-in-trade that appeals even to his political opponents, failed to evoke laughter.

The convention did not formally end. It just drifted apart. By Saturday afternoon so many delegates had simply walked out of the sweltering hall that there was no quorum and Mr. Strauss had to cancel his closing speech, along with the Bavarian and West German anthems.

He left Munich for another round as West Germany's "secret foreign minister" — a trip to Czechoslovakia and Poland, which, he hopes, will culminate in a meeting with East Germany's Erich Honecker.

The immediate cause of Mr. Strauss' Munich embarrassment was his recent emergence as an "Ost-politician" and the role he played in engineering a billion-mark, government-guaranteed commercial bank loan to East Germany. That caused an uproar in his conservative party, the bolting of a Bundestag member, Franz Handlos, and acrimonious debate in the Bavarian state cabinet.

Mr. Strauss resembles the sorcerer's apprentice. Having forged his party in hard-line anti-Communist ultra-conservatism, he cannot now abruptly shift his followers to the more pragmatic stance required if he is to shine as a super-chancellor or super-foreign minister, above his coalition partners Helmut Kohl and Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

But the real causes of the present discontent lie deeper. They were succinctly expressed by Mr. Handlos, the renegade deputy, who last week scolded Mr. Strauss of practicing "one-man democracy" in the party and did not limit the accusation to the East German loan controversy.

What has troubled Strauss supporters for some time is the belief that he has turned the CSU into an instrument for his personal aggrandizement; and that he accepted the premiership of Bavaria in 1978 as a consolation prize for having no platform. They think they are covering themselves by drawing the line at bases. But they are actually playing the president's game.

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Discontent has been fermenting for a number of years as Bavaria has become less provincial and a younger generation of politicians, not as personally dependent on Strauss patronage, has risen. For Mr. Strauss this has long been a potential threat. Without his Bavarian power base and the Christian Social Union solidly behind him, who and what is he?

He has a way of bouncing back, stronger from adversity. Still, last weekend's convention had the look of the beginning of the end.

International Herald Tribune.

Letters to the Editor

to the French that Mr. Karmov mentions. His crew and wingmen were old and tried friends. His wingmen stayed with him as he went down and remained over the site of impact until certain that he would not walk away from the crash in a hostile area.

A man who was professional and highly competent when at work, and whose wings have folded, should not be referred to as a "daredevil." Perhaps "luring" would be better.

JOHN F. HALE,
Geneva.

McEnroe and Class

So John McEnroe's "class act" — that is, his tantrums — "has brought an elitist sport to the masses where it belongs" (Other Opinion, July 13). What a lovely compliment to everyone concerned. Just whom is the writer trying to flatter?

ARTS / LEISURE

'A Star' Is Pieced Together

By Kevin Thomas

LOS ANGELES—The 1954 version of "A Star Is Born," starring Judy Garland and James Mason, is almost as legendary for its missing scenes as for its status as one of Hollywood's great musicals.

Thanks to the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and Warner Bros., we now have the closest we may ever come to a restored "Star Is Born," which was directed by George Cukor and written by Moss Hart. It will be shown in Los Angeles this week and later in Chicago and Dallas.

The impetus for the restoration project grew from a sensational reaction to a clip of Garland singing "The Man That Got Away" at an academy tribute to Ira Gershwin. The missing film was found by the Los Angeles County Art Museum's film programmer, Ronald Haver, in the most logical places—the vaults of Warner Bros. and the laboratories the studio used. Haver, for whom the reconstruction was a long-dreamed-of labor of love, came up with 20 of 27 missing minutes, consisting mainly of alternate shots. He filled in the remaining seven minutes with production stills, aided by the complete original stereo sound track.

Key funding came in the form of a \$30,000 grant from Warners and \$10,000 from Eastman Kodak. Haver and associates have enhanced a classic so that it might be at last recognized as the masterpiece many have always felt it was.

The movie is one of Hollywood's most oft-told tales about itself, the latest being the 1976 version with Barbra Streisand and Kris Kristoferson. The story was first told by Cukor himself in the 1932 David O. Selznick production "What Price Hollywood?" starring Constance Bennett as a Brown Derby waitress who is given her big break by a director played by Lowell Sherman; as her career soars, his drowns in drink.

Five years later, Selznick had the director William Wellman and the writers Dorothy Parker, Alan Campbell and Robert Carson rework it as "A Star Is Born." They eliminated "What Price Hollywood?"'s contrived ending and

Bennett's snobbish millionaire playboy husband. Lowell Sherman's director became Fredric March's skidding star, who marries a rapidly rising actress played by Janet Gaynor.

In a sense, Cukor and Moss Hart took the best of "What Price Hollywood?"—its polish and style—and the much-improved plot of Wellman's film and combined them as a comeback vehicle for Garland, to be produced by her husband, Sid Luft, and to feature, along with standards, six new songs by Harold Arlen and Ira Gershwin.

Haver believes the problems with the trimming of "A Star Is Born" started when Luft and Garland inserted the famous 20-minute "Born in a Trunk," which tells of the heroine's birth into vandyville and emergence into a star, and has parallels to Garland's life.

Haver feels that it brings the film to a halt and paved the way for cuts ordered by Jack Warner to satisfy exhibitors alarmed by the film's 131-minute running time and less-than-dazzling box office, despite good reviews. But Haver believes the trims did far more harm to the film than simply lifting out "Born in a Trunk" would have done.

The substantial cuts occur near the beginning. Both versions open with Garland deftly protecting Mason from a disastrous public display of drunkenness. He later tracks her down at a club where she is singing and is impressed by her talent. He persuades her to leave her small band.

In the shorter version, we immediately see her being tested at Bickford's studio. In the original, Mason loses track of Garland, who in the meantime takes odd jobs, singing a jingle for a shampoo commercial and ending up as a car hop. Mason locates her only when he recognizes her voice in the commercial. He finds her at a rooming house, and explains that in his drunken stupor he had forgotten that he had been scheduled the next morning to go off on location for six weeks.

A reference to a "nutburger," does not make sense without the car-hop scene, and Garland's remark that she will never return to working as a car hop is robbed of its poignancy.

Between a scene showing Garland rehearsing a "Black Bottom" number for her first picture and her arriving with Mason at its sneak preview, there is an amusing and tender 90-second moment that shows Mason kindly advising Garland not to take preview reactions too seriously, then having to stop his car to let her throw up.

Among other scenes deleted was

one in the second half as Mason watches Garland rehearsing a song called "Here's What I'm Here For," and his proposal of marriage is heard over an open mike.

Cukor was never one to dwell on disappointments, but for Gavin Lambert's "On Cukor" he went on record as being outraged at not having been allowed to "sweat out" 20 minutes himself, saying he and Hart could easily have made the cuts so that they would have never been missed.

Less than 24 hours before his death from heart failure in January, Cukor was scheduled to see the first reassembled portion of his film at the academy.

"We had an ambivalent feeling about going ahead with that first look," said academy President Fay Kamin. "We were here, but we felt that George would have wanted us to go ahead with it. And we all thought what a great memorial to George the restored 'A Star Is Born' could be."

'Staying Alive': John Travolta Without a 'Fever'

By Janet Maslin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Only the presence of John Travolta turns "Staying Alive" from an unqualified disaster into a qualified one. Travolta is able to radiate warmth and sweetness even under the direst of circumstances, which are certainly the ones in which he finds himself here. As directed by Sylvester Stallone, who is also co-writer and co-producer, "Staying Alive" is a sequel with no understanding of what made its predecessor work. "Saturday Night Fever" was funny and touching, powered by a phenomenally successful score. This film is clumsy, mean-spirited and amazingly unmusical.

"Staying Alive" resumes the story of Tony Manero five years later. He's now a dancer living in Manhattan, and he's after all those

things that today's movie characters feel especially eager to pursue: success, celebrity and a beautiful body (his own). He has clearly developed the last and is hoping it will bring him the first two, as he auditions, in various "All That Jazz"-inspired sequences, for roles in Broadway musicals. En route to the predictable triumph, he romances two other dancers, a good-hearted chorus girl (Cynthia Rhodes) and a smirky, sarcastic star called Laura (Finola Hughes).

Tony first sees Laura as she performs one of the vaguely, Apollonian-inspired dance routines that contribute all too heavily to the choreography. However, Laura turns out to be rich and snooty, and she sneers insult after insult at Tony, who under Stallone's tutelage has unfortunately learned to sneer back. The dialogue, also written by Norman Wexler, consists almost entirely of cheerless wisecracks.

The big-break show, "Satan's Alley," is particularly dreadful. The costumes, by Bob Mackie, are gaudy and the dancers writhe through graceless contortions. Travolta looks terrifically agile, but that's not enough to save these sequences. However, the audience supposedly loves the show and loves Tony and decrees that he will be a big star.

The title song, left over from the first film, provides the only musically uplifting moment in the second. There are a few new songs by the Bee Gees; they're pleasant, but

little more, and they have been unaccountably buried beneath the dialogue. Songs by Frank Stallone, the director's brother, are featured much more prominently. According to the production notes, these "were chosen over hundreds of major contenders." Nevertheless, they are rivaled only by the rhythmic editing and the outstandingly un-

pleasant performances by Hughes and Steve Irwood (as the show's choreographer) as the most grating things here.

Travolta survives the film, but he would have been better off almost anywhere else—even in "Flashdance." That, not "Staying Alive," turns out to be the "Saturday Night Fever" knockoff of the summer.



John Travolta more or less "Staying Alive."

Royalists of a Sort Share Memories

By Milly McLean

United Press International

DURHAM, New Hampshire—There were no kings or queens or emperors, czars or shahs. But the royalists who gathered for the first American conference on monarchy had a lot of memories—and hopes.

The only robes were the black ones worn by a Russian Orthodox priest. The pomp was largely confined to a short flag procession and several national anthems broadcast over a tiny loudspeaker.

The 150 participants in the three-day conference included exiled Iranians and Russians and a Hawaiian who harbors hope that a royal governor will return to his homeland.

The conference at the University of New Hampshire was the culmination of a 20-year dream by a Stratford, Connecticut, man who inspects jet engines for a living.

Peter Koltypin can trace his Russian ancestors back to A.D. 600. He said that his mother and father fought for the czar during the Russian revolution and that he was born in exile in Yugoslavia in 1933.

He came to the United States in 1951 and later conceived the idea of a conference where monarchists could compare notes and correct misconceptions about kings and czars.

"In this country there's a great misunderstanding about monarchies, specifically about the Russian monarchy," Koltypin said. "The average person today thinks life is better now in the Soviet Union than it was under monarchy. Life before the revolution was 100 times better. It's a concentration camp now."

Koltypin bears the title of commander of the Order of Imperial Union of Russia. The crown jewel of the conference was supposed to be Grand Duke Vladimir Kyrylovich, the heir to the Russian throne, who lives in Spain. But he bowed out at the last minute because of a family emergency, Koltypin said.

Most of those who did attend had only tenuous associations with royalty.

Jonathan Houbli Kipikona Zotique, for example, is a former Catholic priest whose great-great-grandfather was prime minister to King Kalakaua of Hawaii. The ancestor was exiled to San Francisco in 1887 after American settlers almost lynched him, Zotique said.

Dressed in a brown and yellow Hawaiian shirt, sandals and heavy beads, Zotique said he went to the conference to enlist support for an

amendment that would change Hawaii's state constitution to allow a royal hereditary governor. He said he believed a royal governor, within the American system, would help native Hawaiians appreciate their heritage and achieve more of the island's wealth.

"I'm not here to speak of crowns and flags," he said, standing on a podium flanked by American, Russian, Iranian and Canadian flags. "I'm here to speak for the barefoot people of Hawaii."

From: Mojtaba Zadeh, 37 — one of three exiled Iranians who came from London — also had a political agenda in mind.

"It's not a sentimental movement," he said, referring to Iranian monarchism. "It's not just historical. It's the fact of the human misery under the current regime. Maybe to others it is sentimental, but not to us. We came here to let people know what is going on in Iran."

Venice Sets Film Section Of Biennale

The Associated Press

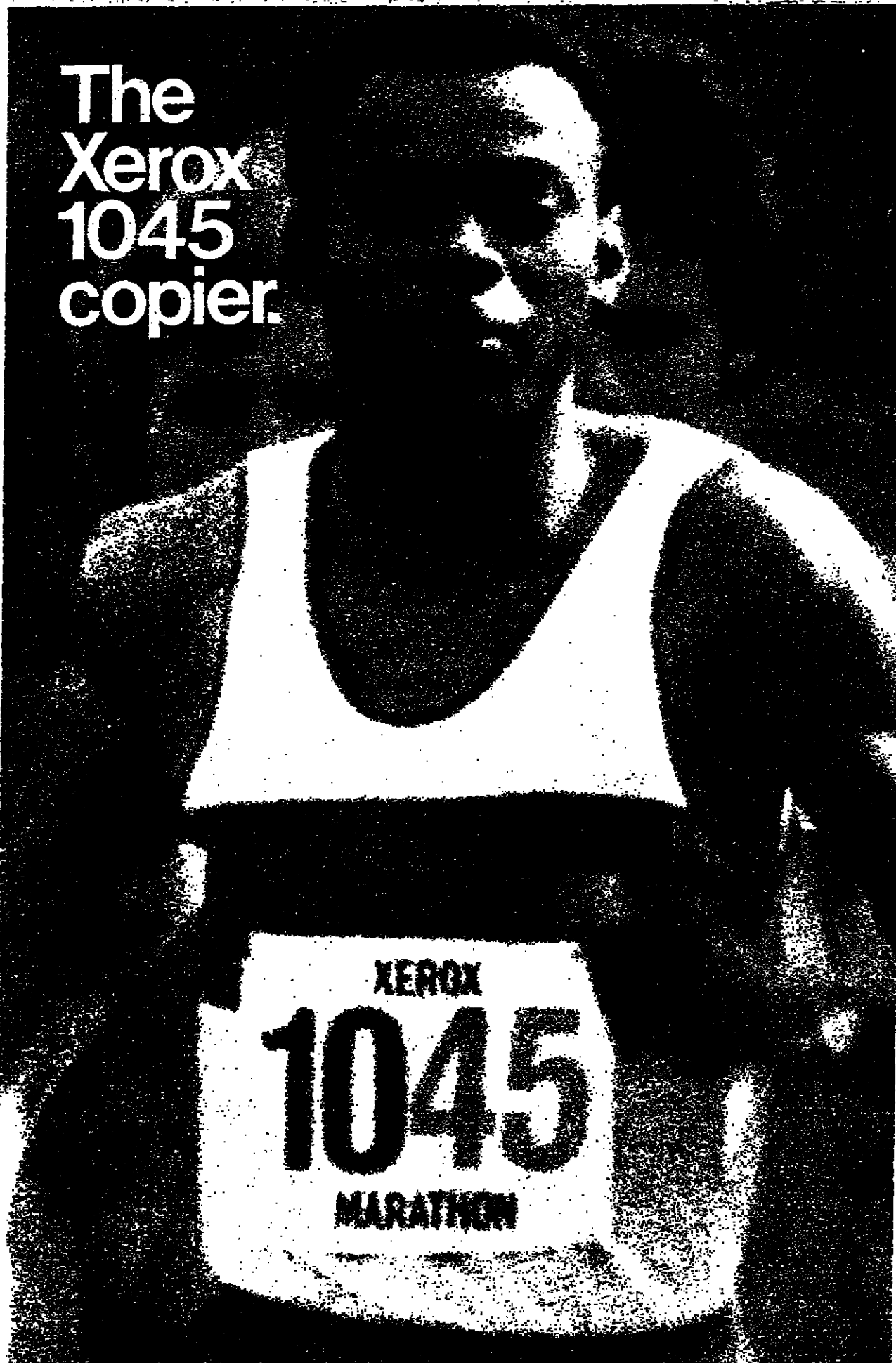
VENICE—A dazzling array of world premieres, including new movies by Robert Altman, Federico Fellini and Jean-Luc Godard will be among highlights of the 1983 Venice Biennale.

"The epoch of porno films and cheap comedies is finished. Only quality cinema will fill movie theaters," Gianluigi Rondi, director of the cinema section of the cultural festival, said Saturday in announcing the schedule for the section.

Among 28 new works to be screened in world premiere are Altman's "Streamers," from the United States; Andrzej Wajda's "A Love in Germany" from Poland and Fellini's "And the Ship Sails On" from Italy. "The Diary of Edith," by the West German director Hans Geissendorfer, will open the cinema section, which will run Aug. 31 through Sept. 11. Also scheduled for premiere are "Hanna K." by Costa-Gavras of Greece, and Godard's "Name: Cannon" from France.

The Italian director Bernardo Bertolucci will head the jury to decide which competing films receive awards.

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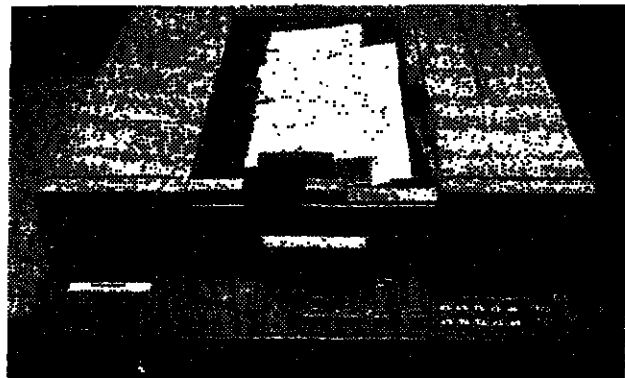
Among the crowd of compact copiers currently available, the Xerox Marathon stands out in a class by itself.

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In fact, the Xerox 1045 is so intelligent, it can actually show you how to avoid minor interruptions and help you through complex copy jobs. It even has a message display panel, so in plain language the 1045 can take you through what you need to do.

The Xerox 1045 Marathon copier. Built with the endurance to win.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
1983	108.17	107.48	107.29	107.39	-0.08
1982	108.17	107.48	107.29	107.39	-0.08
1981	108.17	107.48	107.29	107.39	-0.08
1980	108.17	107.48	107.29	107.39	-0.08

Standard & Poors Index

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
1983	161.19	161.19	161.19	161.19	0.00
1982	161.19	161.19	161.19	161.19	0.00
1981	161.19	161.19	161.19	161.19	0.00
1980	161.19	161.19	161.19	161.19	0.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sell	Chg
July 18	23,000	23,000	0.00
July 17	23,000	23,000	0.00
July 16	23,000	23,000	0.00
July 15	23,000	23,000	0.00
July 14	23,000	23,000	0.00

Market Summary, July 18

Market Diaries

NYSE Stock Index

NYSE Most Active

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This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities.
The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

July 14, 1983

750,000 Shares

Power Conversion, Inc.

Common Stock

(Par Value \$0.01 Per Share)

Price \$12 Per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from such of the undersigned as may legally offer the securities
in States in which the Prospectus may legally be distributed.

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July 5, 1983

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Prudential-Bache

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

17th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	18th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	19th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	20th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	21st Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	22nd Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	23rd Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	24th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	25th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	26th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	27th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	28th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	29th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	30th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	31st Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	32nd Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	33rd Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	34th Month Stock Div. Yld. 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Close	87th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	88th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	89th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	90th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	91st Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	92nd Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	93rd Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	94th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	95th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	96th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	97th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	98th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	99th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. Close	100th Month Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1965 High Low Quat. 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And skill.

Excellence is a demanding taskmaster. But when skilled professionals work together to meet its challenge, remarkable ingenuity, determination and common purpose will prevail. Together, they can provide an exceptional ability to accomplish the goals people set for themselves.

Skill. It is part of a real-life philosophy. A philosophy which yields handsome rewards.

Common purpose and teamwork: how they work for you.

Recently, Marriott Corporation asked Bankers Trust to provide the funds for a new concept in hotel financing. Our combined efforts resulted in a \$456-million syndicated financing for a new entity, the Potomac Hotel Limited Partnership. This transaction, in which Bankers Trust acted as agent and one of four syndicating banks, was one of the largest real estate transactions ever completed by a group of commercial banks. It was done in conjunction with the first ever \$18-million public

equity offering of its type. The result is that Marriott has a new and effective way to finance its hotel properties.

In our 12-year relationship with Marriott, this is just one example of how we have worked together developing innovative financing solutions. Marriott has worked with a broad range of professionals at Bankers Trust, including foreign exchange experts, domestic loan syndication specialists, our U.S. and U.K. leasing groups, and our real estate group.

It is this kind of skill, creativity and performance into which our philosophy translates. Performance which makes Rankers Trust stand out in our industry. And the kind of performance which helps make our clients first in theirs.



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السؤال الأول

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Branniff's Plan for Reorganization Is Approved by Bankruptcy Court

FORT WORTH, Texas (Reuters) — The U.S. Bankruptcy Court here approved a plan that could result in Branniff International, the bankrupt airline, flying again later this year.

After final negotiations among creditor groups, Judge John Flowers on Friday approved a 170-page document containing Branniff's plans to resume operations. Judge Flowers ordered that creditor ballots be mailed to the 80,000 Branniff creditors and that votes be collected and counted by Aug. 25. A final confirmation hearing is scheduled for Aug. 30.

The legal documents outlining the plan were to be mailed to Branniff's creditors beginning Monday. The proposed reorganization calls for Chicago-based Hyatt Corp. to invest \$20 million in Branniff in exchange for 80 percent of the airline's stock. Hyatt also would guarantee up to \$30 million in loans to the company. Creditors would share the remaining 20 percent of the company.

Cable-TV Joint Venture Set Up

LONDON (IHT) — General Electric Co. of Britain and U.S.-based General Instrument Corp. announced on Monday a joint venture to develop and sell cable television equipment.

The venture, which brings together GEC's McMichael and General Instrument's Jerrold divisions, also will offer equipment for staging meetings using a television link. On the cable-TV side, the venture company will initially concentrate on Britain's industry, but it expects to develop products for export as well, the companies said.

Bonn Exported Capital to OPEC

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — West Germany was a net capital exporter to members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in 1982, the first time since 1978, the Bundesbank said Monday in its latest monthly report.

In a study on capital movements, the central bank said the shift coincided with a return to surplus of the West German current account and the elimination of OPEC surpluses. In 1982 West Germany recorded a net capital outflow to OPEC countries of 3.3 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.27 billion) after net inflows of 15.4 billion DM in 1981.

S. Africa Ponders Earnings Change

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — The South African Reserve Bank hopes to start "within the next two to three months" passing on to gold mines their export earnings in dollars rather than converting them into rand, Gerhard de Kock, the Reserve Bank governor, said Monday.

He said in a telephone interview from Pretoria that the bank is discussing such a move with the Chamber of Mines, mining companies and banks authorized to deal in foreign exchange.

The change would decrease the Reserve Bank's role as the largest foreign-exchange dealer in the market, but it will still be able to exert a major influence over the short-term trend of the rand, Mr. de Kock said. The bank currently dominates the market because it sells all the dollar proceeds from gold sales and passes on the money in rand to the mining companies.

Schering to Buy FBC Holdings

LONDON (IHT) — Schering, the West German chemical maker, said Monday that it had agreed to buy an agrochemical company from Boots Co. and Fisons PLC. The two British pharmaceutical companies are to receive 560 million (\$91.2 million) for their holdings in FBC Holdings, a joint venture set up in 1980.

Fisons said FBC showed profit of £6.2 million on sales of £150 million last year. Potential returns from investments needed at FBC "are not considered adequate to compensate Fisons for the risks," the company said.

Horst Kramp, a Schering director, said the acquisition is expected to raise the company's per-share earnings 10 percent in 1983. Last year, the company had worldwide after-tax profit of 73 million Deutsche marks, or 32.26 DM a share.

Company Notes

Volkswagenwerk said Monday in Tokyo that it has created a wholly owned subsidiary, Volkswagen Asia, in Japan, that will take control of the VW Japan operations, including the cooperation agreement signed with Nissan Motor in September 1981. Nissan will build VW-designed "Santana" cars starting this year.

Great Western Financial Corp. has announced in Beverly Hills, California, the completion of a previously announced plan to acquire Nevada National Lending of Reno, Nevada.

Article Backs Privatization

LONDON — The United Kingdom Central Electricity Generating Board — excluding the national grid — the National Coal Board, British Rail and the Post Office are prime candidates for return to the private sector by the British government, an article in the July Lloyds Bank Review said.

Michael Beasley of the London Business School and Stephen Littlechild of the University of Birmingham said British Telecom, where a return to the private sector is already planned, is in the same category.

"The scope for privatization is substantially greater than commonly believed," the article added.

It said consumers would benefit, directly or indirectly, from privatization in industries covering more than 80 percent of the British nationalized sector.

Data Raise Fears About Lending Lag

(Continued from Page 7)

\$9 billion in the fourth quarter of 1982 to only \$500 million.

New lending to the non-oil developing countries fell to \$1.6 billion from \$5.4 billion in the previous quarter. Lending to Latin American countries in this group increased \$2.8 billion — of which \$2.6 billion went to Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, leaving virtually nothing for the other Latin states.

Lending to other non-oil developing countries declined by \$1.2 billion, a sharp reversal from the \$6.4-billion increase reported in the fourth quarter of 1982.

With the exception of Malaysia, whose new borrowings amounted to \$800 million, "loans to all other major non-OPEC developing countries registered absolute declines or remained virtually unchanged," it notes, for example, that South Korea, which had obtained loans of \$2.4 billion in the fourth quarter, repaid \$500 million in the first quarter while Israel repaid \$700 million after taking \$1.1 billion in

new funds in the previous quarter.

The trend was also apparent in the developed countries. Finland repaid \$400 million after taking \$1.3 billion in the fourth quarter; Spain repaid \$900 million after taking \$300 million in the previous quarter, and Yugoslavia repaid \$200 million after borrowing \$400 million.

Overall, lending to developed countries outside the reporting area increased \$300 million — a big change from the \$3-billion to \$5-billion increase reported during every quarter of the two preceding years, the BIS noted.

The decline in lending to Eastern Europe accelerated, with outstanding loans declining \$1.4 billion, nearly triple the \$500-million run-down in the previous quarter, and putting the decline since the end of 1981 to about \$6 billion.

The BIS report noted that the entire increase in the external credit extended by reporting banks was in domestic currency. External

claims in foreign currency declined \$7.5 billion while claims in domestic currency expanded \$25.1 billion. This is due to the fact that dollars lent out of the United States are considered domestic currency.

"Taking the 12-month period ending March 1983, it appears that largely as a result of the opening up of international banking facilities [in the United States in late 1981] the overwhelming part of new international dollar lending has been done from the United States," the BIS noted that "new cross-border lending in dollars by the reporting European banks amounted to only \$1 billion, whereas their external assets in other foreign currencies expanded \$16 billion, and those in domestic currency by \$18.5 billion."

The use of domestic currencies, one BIS expert theorized, "is indirect confirmation that a growing proportion of new lending is trade-related rather than general purpose and indicative that loans may be

increasingly bilateral rather than multilateral, syndicated deals."

The reasoning is that domestic currency would be used in tandem with trade financed by domestic export credit agencies. Trade loans would carry less risk for the banks because part of these credits would be guaranteed by the export credit agency and, in some cases, by the exporting company.

Foreign banks with offices in the United States would have an additional reason for preferring to make dollar loans from their U.S. offices. The U.S.-based operations have greater access to deposits in dollars and can deal more easily in the U.S. money market. The U.S. money market is seen as a more certain source of funds than the Eurodollar market, which could seize shut if a crisis developed.

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc

U.S.\$75,000,000 Floating Rate Capital Notes due 1986 to 1994

For the three month period July 14th 1983 to October 14th 1983. The Notes will bear an interest rate of 10 1/8% per annum. Interest payable on October 14th 1983.

Bankers Trust Company, London

PORTNAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
Bid: U.S. \$34. Asked: U.S. \$44.
As of date: July 18, 1983.
F.P.S.
FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES INC.
1012 NW AMSTERDAM, Holland.
Phone: (8) 20-2507/22972, Telex: 18536

N.V. AMEV

US \$ 40,000,000.-
8% debentures due 1978-1987

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the above-mentioned debenture loan, the undersigned, trustee for the debenture holders, announces that the company has surrendered to the trustee 4,000 debentures of US \$ 1,000.- each for cancellation so that no drawing of debentures will take place for the redemption instalment as per August 1st, 1983 and that the 4,000 debentures so surrendered to the trustee will be credited in or towards satisfaction of the redemption instalment due on August 1st, 1983.

July 12, 1983

The Trustee:
AMSTERDAMSCH
TRUSTEES KANTOOR B.V.
N.Z. Voorburgwal 326-328,
1012 RW AMSTERDAM
(The Netherlands)

Stock Mutual Funds Return to Limelight in U.S.

(Continued from Page 7)

Dow Jones industrial average and a 69 percent rise in Standard & Poor's index of 500 stocks, Lippert Analytical says.

But the performance of a few select stock funds has been stellar, leading to a rapid increase in assets under the management of these funds.

The Fidelity Group's Technology Fund, based in Boston, says that its assets have more than tripled during the last year, to about \$700 million, and the price of Technology Fund shares has risen by 191 percent in 10 months.

The assets of all five Fidelity stock funds combined have grown to \$5.8 billion, from \$1.9 billion last August, the company says.

The Constellation Growth Fund, a New York-based fund sponsored by Weingarten Management, says its assets have grown more than fivefold since last August, to \$144 million. It says its share price has nearly tripled since August, to about \$26.

To a great extent, the resurgence in

stock funds is similar to a boom that took place in the late 1960s and early 1970s, although the earlier advance was more modest.

Low interest rates contributed largely to the popularity then and their total assets rose to \$36 billion in May 1972 from \$48.5 billion in December 1969.

The low interest rates help the funds because they compete for investor money with interest-bearing bonds. The funds also benefited from low inflation in the 1960s, since inflation erodes the value of a company's shares.

But in 1974, inflation and interest rates began to rise. Stock funds shrank to \$28.2 billion in September 1974 from their \$56-billion peak. The funds remained in hibernation throughout the decade, as did much of the stock market.

To stem their losses, many mutual fund sponsors created money-market mutual funds, which benefited from the high interest rates and attracted billions of dollars in investments.

Now, however, that has changed. The stock funds are surging again, and largely for the same reasons. Interest rates and inflation are down, making the stock market in general more attractive. The funds, used heavily by investors seeking pro-

fessional counsel and a diverse portfolio, are said to be benefiting from the large market advance as increasing numbers of small investors try to share in the prosperity.

In addition, experts say the funds are popular with those opening Individual Retirement Accounts. According to the Investment Company Institute, more than \$3 billion has flowed into the funds in the form of IRAs since Jan. 1.

Whether the funds can sustain their growth remains to be seen. Most fund managers concede that it will be nearly impossible to sustain the triple-digit growth attained since August, mainly because the stock market has cooled in recent weeks.

But A. Michael Lipper, the president of Lipper Analytical, says that in recent weeks a number of institutional investors who formerly did not buy into stock funds have done so.

WORLDINVEST INCOME FUND DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND No. 13

The Trustees of the Worldinvest Income Fund are pleased to announce a U.S.\$6.00 per share distribution to Shareholders in respect of the half-year period from 31st December 1982 to 30th June 1983.

Coupon No. 13 and also any previously unrepresented coupons may be presented for payment on or after 1st August 1983 to any of the following Paying Agents:

Bank of America NT & SA,
Hong Kong Branch,
St. George's Building,
No. 1 Ice House Street,
Hong Kong,
B.C.C.

BankAmerica Trust and Banking Corporation
(Bahamas) Limited,
50 Shirley Street,
Nassau,
Bahamas

Bank of America International S.A.,
35 Boulevard Royal,
Luxembourg

BankAmerica Trust Company (Jersey) Limited,
Union House,
Union Street,
St. Helier,
Jersey,
Channel Islands

Payments will be made subject to any applicable fiscal or other regulations within fourteen days of such presentation.
BankAmerica Trust Company (Jersey) Limited.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)			
Price	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
400	5.50-5.50	26.50-29.50	—
200	1.50-1.50	16.00-19.00	27.50-31.50
100	0.50-1.50	9.50-12.50	18.00-22.00
50	—	5.50-7.50	12.00-17.00
25	—	3.00-5.00	10.00-13.00
Gold 423.00-434.50			

Valcaurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31.02.51 - Telex 28.385

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	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[illegible][illegible]

FOOD									
COFFEE C									
3,500 lbs. costs per lb.									
Jan	127.00	127.00	126.85	126.50					
Feb	127.00	127.00	126.85	126.50					
Mar	127.00	127.00	126.85	126.50					
Apr	127.00	127.00	126.85	126.50					
May	127.00	127.00	126.85	126.50					
Jun	127.00	127.00	126.85	126.50					
Jul	127.00	127.00	126.85	126.50					
Aug	127.00	127.00	126.85	126.50					
Sep	127.00	127.00	126.85	126.50					
Oct	127.00	127.00	126.85	126.50					
Nov	127.00	127.00	126.85	126.50					
Dec	127.00	127.00	126.85	126.50					
Est. Sales	240	Prev. Sales	126.50						
Prev. Day's Open Int	3,500	077							
SUGARWORLD 11									
112,000 lbs. costs per lb.									
Jan	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50					
Feb	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50					
Mar	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50					
Apr	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50					
May	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50					
Jun	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50					
Jul	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50					
Aug	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50					
Sep	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50					
Oct	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50					
Nov	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50					
Dec	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50					
Est. Sales	31,500	Prev. Sales	31,500						
Prev. Day's Open Int	72,500	072							
COCOA									
10 metric tons price per lb.									
Jan	21.00	21.00	20.95	20.90					
Feb	21.00	21.00	20.95	20.90					
Mar	21.00	21.00	20.95	20.90					
Apr	21.00	21.00	20.95	20.90					
May	21.00	21.00	20.95	20.90					
Jun	21.00	21.00	20.95	20.90					
Jul	21.00	21.00	20.95	20.90					
Aug	21.00	21.00	20.95	20.90					
Sep	21.00	21.00	20.95	20.90					
Oct	21.00	21.00	20.95	20.90					
Nov	21.00	21.00	20.95	20.90					
Dec	21.00	21.00	20.95	20.90					
Est. Sales	224	Prev. Sales	224						
Prev. Day's Open Int	72,500	072							
ORANGE JUICE									
15,000 lbs. costs per lb.									
Jan	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00					
Feb	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00					
Mar	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00					
Apr	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00					
May	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00					
Jun	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00					
Jul	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00					
Aug	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00					
Sep	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00					
Oct	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00					
Nov	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00					
Dec	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00					
Est. Sales	224	Prev. Sales	224						
Prev. Day's Open Int	72,500	072							
US TREASURY BONDS									
100 million par value									
Jan	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Feb	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Mar	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Apr	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
May	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Jun	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Jul	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Aug	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Sep	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Oct	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Nov	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Dec	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Est. Sales	71.50	Prev. Sales	71.50						
Prev. Day's Open Int	72,500	072							
US TREASURY BONDS									
100 million par value									
Jan	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Feb	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Mar	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Apr	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
May	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Jun	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Jul	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Aug	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Sep	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Oct	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Nov	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Dec	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Est. Sales	71.50	Prev. Sales	71.50						
Prev. Day's Open Int	72,500	072							
US TREASURY BONDS									
100 million par value									
Jan	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Feb	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Mar	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Apr	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
May	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Jun	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Jul	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Aug	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Sep	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Oct	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Nov	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Dec	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Est. Sales	71.50	Prev. Sales	71.50						
Prev. Day's Open Int	72,500	072							
US TREASURY BONDS									
100 million par value									
Jan	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Feb	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Mar	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Apr	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
May	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Jun	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Jul	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Aug	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Sep	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Oct	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Nov	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Dec	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Est. Sales	71.50	Prev. Sales	71.50						
Prev. Day's Open Int	72,500	072							
US TREASURY BONDS									
100 million par value									
Jan	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Feb	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Mar	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Apr	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
May	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Jun	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Jul	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Aug	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Sep	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Oct	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Nov	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Dec	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Est. Sales	71.50	Prev. Sales	71.50						
Prev. Day's Open Int	72,500	072							
US TREASURY BONDS									
100 million par value									
Jan	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Feb	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Mar	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Apr	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
May	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Jun	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Jul	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Aug	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Sep	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Oct	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Nov	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					
Dec	71.50	71.50	71.50	71.50					

Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

	Soybean			Wet Weight
	High	Low	Jorn	
March 5	674	324	374	—
April 5	193	21	219	—
May 5	180	21	219	—
June 5	3	22	224	—
July 5	563	259	22	+ 4
Aug 5	563	259	22	+ 4
Sept 5	128	114	114	—
Oct 5	128	114	114	—
Nov 5	128	114	114	—
Dec 5	128	114	114	—
Jan 6	128	114	114	—
Feb 6	128	114	114	—
Mar 6	128	114	114	—
Apr 6	128	114	114	—
May 6	128	114	114	—
Jun 6	128	114	114	—
Jul 6	128	114	114	—
Aug 6	128	114	114	—
Sep 6	128	114	114	—
Oct 6	128	114	114	—
Nov 6	128	114	114	—
Dec 6	128	114	114	—
Jan 7	128	114	114	—
Feb 7	128	114	114	—
Mar 7	128	114	114	—
Apr 7	128	114	114	—
May 7	128	114	114	—
Jun 7	128	114	114	—
Jul 7	128	114	114	—
Aug 7	128	114	114	—
Sep 7	128	114	114	—
Oct 7	128	114	114	—
Nov 7	128	114	114	—
Dec 7	128	114	114	—
Jan 8	128	114	114	—
Feb 8	128	114	114	—
Mar 8	128	114	114	—
Apr 8	128	114	114	—
May 8	128	114	114	—
Jun 8	128	114	114	—
Jul 8	128	114	114	—
Aug 8	128	114	114	—
Sep 8	128	114	114	—
Oct 8	128	114	114	—
Nov 8	128	114	114	—
Dec 8	128	114	114	—
Jan 9	128	114	114	—
Feb 9	128	114	114	—
Mar 9	128	114	114	—
Apr 9	128	114	114	—
May 9	128	114	114	—
Jun 9	128	114	114	—
Jul 9	128	114	114	—
Aug 9	128	114	114	—
Sep 9	128	114	114	—
Oct 9	128	114	114	—
Nov 9	128	114	114	—
Dec 9	128	114	114	—
Jan 10	128	114	114	—
Feb 10	128	114	114	—
Mar 10	128	114	114	—
Apr 10	128	114	114	—
May 10	128	114	114	—
Jun 10	128	114	114	—
Jul 10	128	114	114	—
Aug 10	128	114	114	—
Sep 10	128	114	114	—
Oct 10	128	114	114	—
Nov 10	128	114	114	—
Dec 10	128	114	114	—
Jan 11	128	114	114	—
Feb 11	128	114	114	—
Mar 11	128	114	114	—
Apr 11	128	114	114	—
May 11	128	114	114	—
Jun 11	128	114	114	—
Jul 11	128	114	114	—
Aug 11	128	114	114	—
Sep 11	128	114	114	—
Oct 11	128	114	114	—
Nov 11	128	114	114	—
Dec 11	128	114	114	—
Jan 12	128	114	114	—
Feb 12	128	114	114	—
Mar 12	128	114	114	—
Apr 12	128	114	114	—
May 12	128	114	114	—
Jun 12	128	114	114	—
Jul 12	128	114	114	—
Aug 12	128	114	114	—
Sep 12	128	114	11	

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

Not a New Issue

Common Stock

Salomon Brothers Inc

Bear, Stearns & Co.	The First Boston Corporation	A. G. Becker Paribas <small>Incorporated</small>	Blyth Eastman Paine Webber <small>Incorporated</small>
Alex. Brown & Sons	Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.		Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette <small>Securities Corporation</small>
Drexel Burnham Lambert <small>Incorporated</small>	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Hambrecht & Quist <small>Incorporated</small>	E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Kidder, Peabody & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb <small>Incorporated</small>	Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group <small>Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated</small>	
Prudential-Bache <small>Securities</small>	L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin	Shearson/American Express Inc.	
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.	Wertheim & Co., Inc.	Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.	
A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.	Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.	Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.	

July, 1983

Company	Per Amt Pay R
	USUAL

[illegible]

NEW HIGHS—23

AlamyInt	ChiversEngy	KeyBank
AmerCrdCo n	ChiversInt	Laclede Gr
Amarsh pIA	Esoco Corp	McIntyreM
BaileCo n	Evans Pd	OxfordInt
BaldwinM	Fairbank	REL n
CCXCorps of	Gardner	Rammond n
ComEditn	Go. Inc	StokeVas G
Cultura Co	lUMIA	
	lUMI pt	

NEW LOWS—14

BaldwinH	CnPr 3dGr	LLERity n
StkHm pfU	CnPr 37Gr	Nutrisy n
StkHm stocp	CnPr 42Gr	TrancoExp
ComPac n	HelinaMw n	WorlCom
Chivay pIE	Intermed n	

ALCAN AUSTRALIA LIMITED
U.S. \$ 75,000,000

Floating Rate Notes due 1989

In accordance with the Provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that the rate of interest for the period 14th July, 1983 to 16th January, 1984 has been fixed at 10.8125 per cent per annum.

On 16th January, 1984 interest of U.S.\$538.45 per U.S.\$10,000 nominal amount of the Notes, will be due against

SWISS BANK CORPORATION

مكتبة الامتياز

12 Month	52	Ch'ge
	Sts.	Close Prev

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, July 18[illegible][illegible]

8 1/4% - 1973/1985

Bondholders are hereby informed that the FF. 5,000,000, redemption instalment which is due on August 1st, 1983, has been made met by a drawing of bonds.

The 10 bonds drawn by lot, each of a nominal value of FF. 500,000, numbered 46 to 48 and 69 to 75

are redeemable at par, with coupons at August 1st, 1984 and subsequent attached as from August 1st, 1983, date at which they will cease to bear interest.

Payment of the principal and interest will take place at CREDIT LYONNAIS - LUXEMBOURG.

Outstanding amount after this 5th instalment: FF. 25,000,000.-

The Fiscal Agent
CREDIT LYONNAIS - LUXEMBOURG

**ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS**

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.		UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
(a) Al-Mal Trust	\$ 139.96	(d) Amcon U.S. Sh.	\$F 35
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd		(e) Amcon U.S. Sh.	\$F 61
(a) Cash	\$F 80.80	(f) Pariss Swiss Sh.	\$F 121
(b) Cash	\$F 80.80	(g) Amcon U.S. Sh.	\$F 121
(c) Cash	\$F 80.80	(h) Amcon U.S. Sh.	\$F 121
(d) Stock	\$F 140.50	(i) Pacific-Invest	\$F 121
BANK OF NEW YORK & CO AG		(j) Swiss Amcon Sh.	\$F 209
(a) Cash	\$F 80.80	(k) Swiss Swiss R.Ear.	\$F 209
(b) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(c) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(d) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(e) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(f) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(g) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(h) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(i) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(j) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(k) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(l) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(m) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(n) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(o) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(p) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(q) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(r) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(s) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(t) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(u) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(v) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(w) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(x) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(y) Cash	\$F 80.80		
(z) Cash	\$F 80.80		
BRITANNIA (Pvt) Ltd, Heller, Inc.		UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
(a) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(d) Unioninvest	DM 19
(b) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(e) Unioninvest	DM 19
(c) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(f) Unioninvest	DM 19
(d) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(g) Unioninvest	DM 19
(e) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(h) Unioninvest	DM 19
(f) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(i) Unioninvest	DM 19
(g) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(j) Unioninvest	DM 19
(h) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(k) Unioninvest	DM 19
(i) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(l) Unioninvest	DM 19
(j) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(m) Unioninvest	DM 19
(k) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(n) Unioninvest	DM 19
(l) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(o) Unioninvest	DM 19
(m) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(p) Unioninvest	DM 19
(n) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(q) Unioninvest	DM 19
(o) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(r) Unioninvest	DM 19
(p) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(s) Unioninvest	DM 19
(q) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(t) Unioninvest	DM 19
(r) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(u) Unioninvest	DM 19
(s) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(v) Unioninvest	DM 19
(t) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(w) Unioninvest	DM 19
(u) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(x) Unioninvest	DM 19
(v) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(y) Unioninvest	DM 19
(w) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26	(z) Unioninvest	DM 19
(x) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26		
(y) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26		
(z) Brit. Overseas Growth	\$ 129.26		
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, MUMBAI		Other Funds	
(a) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26	(w) Action Investment Fund	\$ 129.26
(b) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26	(x) Action Investment Fund	\$ 129.26
(c) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26	(y) Action Investment Fund	\$ 129.26
(d) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26	(z) Action Investment Fund	\$ 129.26
(e) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(f) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(g) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(h) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(i) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(j) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(k) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(l) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(m) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(n) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(o) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(p) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(q) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(r) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(s) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(t) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(u) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(v) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(w) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(x) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(y) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
(z) Charter Bank of India	\$ 129.26		
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		Other Funds	
(a) Capital Int'l Fund	\$ 129.26	(w) Action Investment Fund	\$ 129.26
(b) Capital Int'l Fund	\$ 129.26	(x) Action Investment Fund	\$ 129.26
(c) Capital Int'l Fund	\$ 129.26	(y) Action Investment Fund	\$ 129.26
(d) Capital Int'l Fund	\$ 129.26	(z) Action Investment Fund	\$ 129.26
(e) Capital Int'l Fund	\$ 129.26		
(f) Capital Int'l Fund	\$ 129.26		
(g) Capital Int'l Fund</			

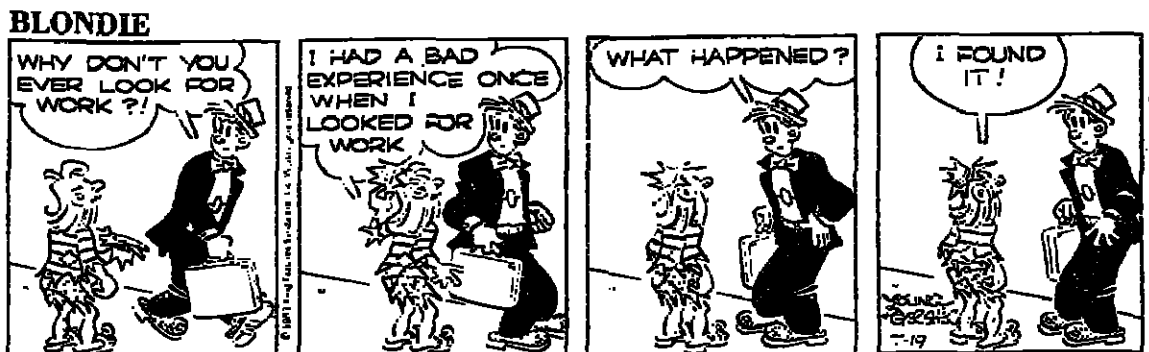
Assets	Mon US \$ (M)
Cash and Due from Banks	5,653.0
Securities	4,985.3
Investments in Subsidiaries and Associated Companies	363.7
Loans	10,030.0
Premises and Equipment	354.5
Other Assets	5,551.9
Total	26,938.4
Contra Accounts	40,412.8

(*) Rate of exchange as at December 31, 1982 - 1 U.S. \$ = 1,370 Indian Lira

An Italian Public Law Bank established in 1963

Head Office: Piazza San Carlo, 156 - Turin (Italy) - NO Branches in Italy
Foreign Branches: Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Licensed Deposit Takers: Los Angeles, Munich,
New York Agency, Representative Offices: Athens, Zurich.
Foreign Subsidiaries: First Los Angeles Bank, Los Angeles - Sampaoio Bank (Bahamas) Ltd., Nassau -
Sampaoio Bank (Belize) S.A., Belize City - Sampaoio Bank (Curaçao) N.V., Curaçao.

BOOKS



7-19

YOU GOT THE MOST VOTES AS THE BEST CAMOUFLAGE, SARGE

HOP OF LUMBER

AND ONE SUGGESTION THAT YOU ENTER YOURSELF AS A FLOAT IN THE ROSE BOWL PARADE

HOP OF LUMBER

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ABOUT TONIGHT, PETTIT LIKE TO BE COMPLETELY FRANK...

I'M LISTENIN'--

BUT YOU KNOW, WE PETTIT ALWAYS FIND IT TOO EMBARRASSIN' TO BE COMPLETELY FRANK-- WHAT'S FOR SUPPER?

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BUNG IS MISSING

SEND OUT A SEARCH PARTY

WE FOUND HIM, SIRE... PASSED OUT IN THE VINEYARD

SEARCHING FOR HIS ROOTS, NO DOUBT

PARKER

PANEL 1: Mr. Hobbes (left) and Miss Gurnee (right) are in a room. Hobbes is standing and looking surprised. Gurnee is sitting at a desk, looking at a book.

PANEL 2: Hobbes is speaking. Gurnee is looking at him.

PANEL 3: Hobbes is speaking. Gurnee is looking at him.

PANEL 4: Hobbes is speaking. Gurnee is looking at him.

Panel 1: **GOD MORNING, JUNE! DID YOU HEAR FROM DENISE'S MOTHER THIS MORNING?**

Panel 2: **NO--BUT I TALKED TO MELISSA! APPARENTLY EVERYTHING IS ALL RIGHT! SHE SAW DENISE LEAVE FOR SCHOOL!**

Panel 3: **HOB: TANDAN PROMISED TO CALL AND LET ME KNOW HOW SHE'S FEELING!**

Panel 4: **PERHAPS SHE'S SLEEPING IN!**

Panel 5: **PERHAPS--BUT IF WE DON'T HEAR FROM HER BY NOON, GET IN TOUCH WITH HER!**

YOU DON'T LIKE ME, DO YOU?

I LIKE YOU

NO, YOU DON'T

I'M CRAZY ABOUT YOU. I LOVE YOU

NOW WHY DON'T YOU GO PLAY IN THE BLENDER?

SEE?

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[illegible]

EUROPE		ASIA		AFRICA		LATIN AMERICA		NORTH AMERICA	
Algeria	17	Bangkok	17	Algiers	17	Buenos Aires	17	Atlanta	17
Athens	17	Beijing	17	Asmara	17	Caracas	17	Boston	17
Austerlitz	17	Hong Kong	17	Cairo	17	Colon	17	Chicago	17
Batavia	17	Manila	17	Cape Town	17	Guatemala	17	Cincinnati	17
Bombay	17	New Delhi	17	Conakry	17	Havana	17	Cleveland	17
Buenos Aires	17	Shanghai	17	Dakar	17	La Paz	17	Columbus	17
Calcutta	17	Singapore	17	Harare	17	Lima	17	Dayton	17
Canton	17	Tokyo	17	Johannesburg	17	Managua	17	Denver	17
Cebu	17	Yokohama	17	Khartoum	17	Medan	17	Detroit	17
Chongqing	17			Kigali	17	Montevideo	17	El Paso	17
Colon	17			Kinshasa	17	Nassau	17	Fort Worth	17
Dallas	17			Luanda	17	Orlando	17	Houston	17
Danbury	17			Maputo	17	Phoenix	17	Indianapolis	17
Delaware	17			Mogadishu	17	Portland	17	Jacksonville	17
Denver	17			Nairobi	17	San Antonio	17	Little Rock	17
Detroit	17			Rabat	17	San Diego	17	Los Angeles	17
Dublin	17			Reykjavik	17	San Jose	17	Memphis	17
Edinburgh	17			Rio de Janeiro	17	Sao Paulo	17	Minneapolis	17
El Paso	17			Rosario	17			Mobile	17
Emeryville	17			Santiago	17			Montgomery	17
Enschede	17			Sao Paulo	17			New Orleans	17
Frankfurt	17							New York	17
Geneva	17							Oakland	17
Guatemala	17							Omaha	17
Havana	17							Philadelphia	17
Hong Kong	17							Pittsburgh	17
Indianapolis	17							Raleigh	17
Jakarta	17							Reno	17
London	17							Richmond	17
Los Angeles	17							Roseville	17
Lyons	17							Salt Lake City	17
Madrid	17							San Francisco	17
Managua	17							Seattle	17
Manila	17							Spokane	17
Maracaibo	17							Tampa	17
Medan	17							Tucson	17
Memphis	17							Union City	17
Meriden	17							Van Nuys	17
Metairie	17							West Valley City	17
Minneapolis	17							Wichita	17
Mobile	17							Yonkers	17
Montgomery	17								
Murphy	17								
New Orleans	17								
New York	17								
Oakland	17								
Omaha	17								
Orlando	17								
Philadelphia	17								
Pittsburgh	17								
Raleigh	17								
Reno	17								
Richmond	17								
Roseville	17								
Salt Lake City	17								
San Francisco	17								

Winds	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Clouds	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Pressure	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Temperature	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Humidity	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Visibility	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Sea	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Ice	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Light	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Sound	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Smell	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Taste	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Touch	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Thought	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Feeling	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Appearance	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Behaviour	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Character	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Disposition	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Temperament	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Manners	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Customs	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Usages	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Traditions	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Religion	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Philosophy	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Science	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Art	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Literature	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
History	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Geography	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Politics	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Law	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Medicine	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Warfare	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Navigation	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Commerce	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Industry	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Manufacture	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Transportation	14	17	19	40	fr	Westerlies	15	16	22	23	fr
Communication	14	17	19</								

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TOLD MEAT WALL		Pork	2,075	2,890
HOLEN CENI SAL		Spare Ribs	2,675	3,500
BALLYSTRUTTERS		Shanks	4,500	6,190
SAMBA TEE				
ANT SONOP RATED				
FEST YESES HOGE				
LYRIC RELER LOW				
SUSAN STRABERG				
LINA TSEE CANALS				
SIMON RITA SNAP				
STORE SNIP EGRU				
YEARS ESTE REED				

JOHAN MONTAGUE is very much the Irish poet. He has all the credentials: His middle name is Patrick, he was educated at St. Patrick's College, Armagh, he teaches in Cork, he edited "The Book of Irish Verse," and he was born in Brooklyn. Fortunately, he is skeptical about the indomitable Irish. It is because his poems find love hard — whether it is the love of Ireland or of individuals — that they do find love.

There is a characteristic flicker in a sentence about his own work when he says that his larger concern is with "continually threatened, lo." Threatened, not only as under threat, but as itself constituting a threat (like a threatened punishment). For love is a threat to all those simplifications in which one could luxuriate. "Irish Street Scene, With Lovers" is the very first poem (1894) in the scene with the threat, and the next poem reminds us what love is up against; but can't afford to cut free from — "Speech for an Ideal Irish Election." Looking back on the heady pleasures of political anger, Bob Dylan once thought of his past self. "My Back Pages," similarly: "Rip down all hate, I screamed."

John Montague's back pages here amount to 200 pages of "Selected Poems," a quarter of a century after his first volume. The poems contain, as he pointed resistance to easy forms of talk, whether low or high-frown. When Joyce's Stephen Dedalus set forth, he put it to himself like this: "I go to encounter for the millionth time the reality of experience and to forge in the smithy of my soul the uncreated consciousness of my race." The trouble is that this esthetic young man wouldn't have known how to begin to dirty his hands in a smithy. The reality of experience is not a thing to be made, but to be so that force sounds like a piece forged. Now hear what Montague makes of the word in his poem "Forge," or rather less the word make of him and us:

*The whole shed smelt of dead iron:
the dented teeth of a harrow,
the feminine pathos of donkey's shoes.*

*In his apron, wrestling it
to calmness, as he shared the pith
like wood-chips, to a rough circle.*

*Then the bellows sang in the tall chimney
waking the sleeping metal, to leap
on the anvil. As I was slowly
beaten to a matching curve
the walls echoed the stress
of the verb to forge.*

There the smithy does have the reality of experience, alive in the comedy, the poignancy and the pleasure in craftsmanship. Montague's own craftsmanship is everywhere alive and nowhere obtrusive.

At the heart of the poem is that convincing oddity, "wrestling *it* to calmness," where what could so easily be aggression is really the blacksmith's attentive care, with "wrestling" carrying the suggestion of an unviolent affectionate wrestling. Like many of the best Irish poems, this remembers enmity but does not forget amity. Or there is the play of "smelt" against "iron," where the process of smelting is unmistakably called up but fended off in an act of nonviolence. Montague is at one with Robert Lowell's intuition of the anti-*pun*, where a second meaning is called up only to be held at arm's length, so that there can be a yield to the punning, but not a full-on assault. A yellow violent class of the two meanings – "A yellow bulldozer/crashing the rules/nor not razing it." Content was life in its easiest form: CON-TENT (contentment), not CON-Tent (as

Montague always writes well of calm and calmness. He has some of Shelley's sense of how deep this appetite is. ("It is the unpastured sea hungering for calm.") Montague particularly values the calm that must always acknowledge that it cannot last:

*To be angry in the morning,
calmed
by midday, but brooding again
in
the evening was all in a day's
quirk.*

Christopher Ricks wrote this review for *The New York Times*.

SOMETIMES a player is so keyed up to overpower the hard stuff that any reasonable diversion comes as a counter-surprise that throws him off. This seems to be what happened in the game between An-

ately Karpov of the Soviet Union, the world champion, and Gyula Sax, a Hungarian grandmaster, in the Linares International Tournament in Spain.

The aggressive Keres Attack 6P-KN4, is one exception that Karpov makes to his pervasive preference for quiet, positional moves in the opening. An attempt to break in the center with 13... P-Q4 would have worked out well for Black after 14 PxP, N-Q2, 15 O-O-O, NxR, 16 QxN, NxP, 17 N-N5. Sax's brilliant piece sacrifice 14... NxP1, was enough to strike terror into the coolest heart: after 15 NxN, P-Q4 keeping the material by 16 Q-Q2, QxP, 17 N-N3, P-Q5; 18B-Q2, P-Q4 would have yielded Black an unwithstandable attack. But what was nasty to us in the face of such a thorny surprise?

To his credit Karpov found only his practical countersurprise, 16 Q-N3! letting Sax retrieve the piece by 16 ... PxN but getting his forces into action with 17 B-QB4.

Sax was not happy about this turn-of-events. It was too dangerous to attempt 17 ... O-O? 18P-N5. PxP 19PxP for

Chessboard diagram showing a game position. The board is labeled "BLACK/WHITE" at the top and "KARPOV/WHITE" at the bottom. The position is a complex mid-game with many pieces on the board.

24 . . . BxB; 25 QxKfch, K-Q2; 26 QxB.

Sax was still hanging out until Karapov thrust 35R-K7f, the point being that 35 . . . QxR; 36 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 37 Q-R7ch either loses the queen or falls into 37 . . . K-Q17; 38 Q-N8mate.

Sax's 35 . . . R-Q8ch gained only a brief reprieve, and after 39 Q-N6ch, seeing that there was no evading 39 . . . K-K4; 40 Q-Q4ch, K-K3; 41 B-N3mate, he gave up.

MILITARY DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
King	See	King	See
1 P-2	P-2	1 P-2	P-2
2 P-2	P-2	2 P-2	P-2
3 P-2	P-2	3 P-2	P-2
4 P-2	P-2	4 P-2	P-2
5 P-2	P-2	5 P-2	P-2
6 P-2	P-2	6 P-2	P-2
7 P-2	P-2	7 P-2	P-2
8 P-2	P-2	8 P-2	P-2
9 P-2	P-2	9 P-2	P-2
10 P-2	P-2	10 P-2	P-2
11 P-2	P-2	11 P-2	P-2
12 P-2	P-2	12 P-2	P-2
13 P-2	P-2	13 P-2	P-2
14 P-2	P-2	14 P-2	P-2
15 P-2	P-2	15 P-2	P-2
16 P-2	P-2	16 P-2	P-2
17 P-2	P-2	17 P-2	P-2
18 P-2	P-2	18 P-2	P-2
19 P-2	P-2	19 P-2	P-2
20 P-2	P-2	20 P-2	P-2
21 P-2	P-2	21 P-2	P-2
22 P-2	P-2	22 P-2	P-2
23 P-2	P-2	23 P-2	P-2
24 P-2	P-2	24 P-2	P-2
25 P-2	P-2	25 P-2	P-2
26 P-2	P-2	26 P-2	P-2
27 P-2	P-2	27 P-2	P-2
28 P-2	P-2	28 P-2	P-2
29 P-2	P-2	29 P-2	P-2
30 P-2	P-2	30 P-2	P-2
31 P-2	P-2	31 P-2	P-2
32 P-2	P-2	32 P-2	P-2
33 P-2	P-2	33 P-2	P-2
34 P-2	P-2	34 P-2	P-2
35 P-2	P-2	35 P-2	P-2
36 P-2	P-2	36 P-2	P-2
37 P-2	P-2	37 P-2	P-2
38 P-2	P-2	38 P-2	P-2
39 P-2	P-2	39 P-2	P-2
40 P-2	P-2	40 P-2	P-2
41 P-2	P-2	41 P-2	P-2
42 P-2	P-2	42 P-2	P-2
43 P-2	P-2	43 P-2	P-2
44 P-2	P-2	44 P-2	P-2
45 P-2	P-2	45 P-2	P-2
46 P-2	P-2	46 P-2	P-2
47 P-2	P-2	47 P-2	P-2
48 P-2	P-2	48 P-2	P-2
49 P-2	P-2	49 P-2	P-2
50 P-2	P-2	50 P-2	P-2
51 P-2	P-2	51 P-2	P-2
52 P-2	P-2	52 P-2	P-2
53 P-2	P-2	53 P-2	P-2
54 P-2	P-2	54 P-2	P-2
55 P-2	P-2	55 P-2	P-2
56 P-2	P-2	56 P-2	P-2
57 P-2	P-2	57 P-2	P-2
58 P-2	P-2	58 P-2	P-2
59 P-2	P-2	59 P-2	P-2
60 P-2	P-2	60 P-2	P-2
61 P-2	P-2	61 P-2	P-2
62 P-2	P-2	62 P-2	P-2
63 P-2	P-2	63 P-2	P-2
64 P-2	P-2	64 P-2	P-2
65 P-2	P-2	65 P-2	P-2
66 P-2	P-2	66 P-2	P-2
67 P-2	P-2	67 P-2	P-2
68 P-2	P-2	68 P-2	P-2
69 P-2	P-2	69 P-2	P-2
70 P-2	P-2	70 P-2	P-2
71 P-2	P-2	71 P-2	P-2
72 P-2	P-2	72 P-2	P-2
73 P-2	P-2	73 P-2	P-2
74 P-2	P-2	74 P-2	P-2
75 P-2	P-2	75 P-2	P-2
76 P-2	P-2	76 P-2	P-2
77 P-2	P-2	77 P-2	P-2
78 P-2	P-2	78 P-2	P-2
79 P-2	P-2	79 P-2	P-2
80 P-2	P-2	80 P-2	P-2
81 P-2	P-2	81 P-2	P-2
82 P-2	P-2	82 P-2	P-2
83 P-2	P-2	83 P-2	P-2
84 P-2	P-2	84 P-2	P-2
85 P-2	P-2	85 P-2	P-2
86 P-2	P-2	86 P-2	P-2
87 P-2	P-2	87 P-2	P-2
88 P-2	P-2	88 P-2	P-2
89 P-2	P-2	89 P-2	P-2

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هكذا من الأهل

